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[illegible]

Daily Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1861. NUMBER 90.

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Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1861.

NORTH MISSOURI.

There is another change of commanders in North Missouri, and the new man is General John B. S. Todd, of Dacotah, a *brother or cousin* (we are uncertain which) of *Mrs. Lincoln*. He has seen some service, was a Captain in the Mexican war, and until lately the sutler at Fort Randall. There is certainly in North Missouri a field for him or for any other man with the right qualities to fill it. Gen. Prentiss is to be assigned to other duties, where, it is not stated.

MISSOURI.

Last Friday evening Gen. Fremont was still at Warsaw, where Sigel's division of the army, (we believe some 8,000 strong,) had effected a crossing of the river, by means of a pontoon bridge. Gen. Price was reported to have been reinforced by McCulloch, and to have made a stand at Osceola. This place is on the south side of the Osage river, about twenty-five miles south-westerly of Warsaw, and connected with it by two direct roads the most of the way. The force under Gen. Price is not stated, but it cannot be less, probably, than 25,000 men, the most of whom are well armed, and, as the Federal cause in Missouri has had only too good reason to know, desperate for any emergency. We believe other divisions of Gen. Fremont's army are headed that way, and can at least hope that he will not venture an attack (if Price allows him one) with a force that will give the rebels more than their odds.

Lexington is again in our hands, but it is a barren victory. A force of 150 Missouri troops, under Major White, surprised the rebel garrison of 300, on the 16th, and sent them headlong in all directions. The rebels left everything—but their "everything" was nothing. The condition of the place is deplorable. An army of locusts could not have made more complete desolation.

Col. Wyman of Chicago, acting Brigadier General, is reported to have dispersed the rebels that have been plundering Union men at Linn Creek, taking two hundred prisoners and recovering some of the plundered property. His force was 2,500 men, and as Linn Creek is a town on the Osage river in the direct route to Warsaw, he must be near there by this time, to co-operate in the attack upon Gen. Price.

THE POTOMAC BARRICADE.

The rebel performances of the last week, on the Potomac, below Washington, settles the question that the navigation of the river is held at the will of the rebels so long as they occupy their present strong positions. From Occoquan to Aquia Creek, a distance of about twenty miles, the Virginia shore is studded with batteries of greater or less strength, including the strong positions of Shipping Point, Cockpit Point, and the six batteries that are between Quantico and Chopawansic creeks. Some of these batteries mount as many as a dozen guns, and the smallest have two; and although it may be possible for vessels of light draft to scud by under darkness of night, or to pass unmolested because the rebels have no powder to throw away upon such small game—the fact remains that they hold the key of the Potomac, and may open or close the river at their option. The gun-boat Union started for Fortress Monroe, last Friday night, with a paymaster in funds for the troops, but came back reporting it impossible to pass; and three tugs that started out on the same night to render assistance to any merchant vessels that might be in distress under the rebel guns, also returned with the same sorry report. It seems, moreover, that the rebels have thrown a large body of troops into that quarter, as if expecting some attack, perhaps from the expedition that has left Annapolis.

FREIGHTS.

On Saturday, notwithstanding a large fleet of vessels arrived the day previous, lake freights advanced to 20c per bushel for wheat, and 19 to 20c for corn to Buffalo,—26 to 26 1-2 for wheat to Oswego,—and 28c for wheat to Ogdensburg.

These are the highest rates of freight obtained at this port since 1856. On the 16th day of October of that year, as high as 25c per bushel was paid for wheat to Buffalo; but at that time, both wheat and corn brought much higher prices than at present, and extremely high rates ruled only for five or six weeks; whereas this year, we have had to pay from three to four times more than a fair paying rate during the entire fall.

The severity of such exorbitantly high rates of freight are more felt at present, because of the low prices of produce. For instance, corn is worth in New York 62c per bushel; but in order to get it there, from Central Illinois, the following freight has to be paid:

Railroad freight to Chicago	11c
Lake freight to Buffalo	19c
Canal freight to New York	18c
Total	48c

The storage, commissions, insurance, and interest, will cost about 5c per bushel additional—making 53c. This leaves for the farmer who produces the corn only 9c per bushel! while the owner of the lake vessel which carries it to Buffalo gets 19c. But, this, we are told, is all in accordance with the immutable laws of trade, and therefore we must not call it extortion!

Fourteenth Infantry, U. S. A.

The first battalion of 800 men, of the 14th U. S. Infantry, (one of the new regiments) has passed through New York on its way to the seat of war, under command of Capt. John D. O'Donnell, the senior captain. The men were recruited in New London, Ct., which is the headquarters of the regiment. The field officers first assigned to this regiment, like the field officers of nearly all the new regiments as originally constituted, have since been appointed Brigadier Generals, viz: Col. Charles P. Stone, Brigadier General at Rockville, Md., Lieut. Col. John F. Reynolds, Brigadier General at Hatteras; and Major George Sikes, Brigadier General on the Potomac. Some new appointments will be required, therefore, for field officers. We believe the first battalion of this (14th) regiment deserves the honor, accorded to the 17th upon the inside of this paper, of being first in the field for active service. They certainly go in larger numbers than we had thought any of the new regiments possessed.

Burlingame.

Mr. Burlingame was at Malta on the 13th of September, on his way to China. A recent letter from Alexandria, Egypt, says that Mr. Burlingame was expected to arrive there in a few days. The Italians in Alexandria had prepared a brilliant reception for him, out of compliment for his services in securing the recognition of United Italy by Congress, and to offset his rejection at Vienna.

Massachusetts Politics.

Both Edward Dickinson, of Amherst, (Bell-Everett,) for Lieutenant Governor, and Josiah G. Abbott, of Lowell, (Democrat,) for Attorney General, decline the places tendered them on the Republican State ticket in Massachusetts, [illegible] they cannot accept the sop thrown out to them by the [illegible] party. The Republicans made their [illegible] in calling a party convention and then nominating a so-called Union ticket, [illegible] the co-operation of the loyal men [illegible] it was intended to win. Mr. [illegible] in his letter, speaks in high terms [illegible] of the present administration, and [illegible] the opinion that if a people's convention, irrespective of party, had been called, Gov. Andrew would have been re-nominated by acclamation, and adds significantly: "The opportunity was only wanting; and yet, if presented, the voice of the loyalty of Massachusetts would go up in one full acclaim, as the voice of one man."

City Relief Appropriations.

The City Solicitor of Cincinnati, the question having been brought to his notice, decides that it is not strictly legal for the city to set aside means for the relief of the families of volunteers, but the emergency may, perhaps, legalize it; at least, there had been no complaint by tax payers, and there probably would be none. The City Council has appropriated a further sum of $3,500 for this relief.

CAMERON'S ORDERS TO FREMONT

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

The following is a copy of the very important order issued by the Secretary of War before he left St. Louis, and after he had visited Gen. Fremont at Tipton:

"ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 14, 1861.

"GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following as his instructions for your government:

"In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quartermaster's Department in this city, amounting to some $4,500,000, it is important that the money which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to disburse the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. All contracts necessary to be made are to be made by the disbursing officers. The senior Quartermaster here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above.

"It is deemed unnecessary to erect field-works around this city, and you will direct their discontinuance; also those, if any, in course of construction at Jefferson City. In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given by you. No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This, of course, does not apply to the officers with volunteer troops. Col. Andrews has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also, not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

"The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be at once discontinued.

"The Secretary has been informed that the troops of Gen. Lane's command are committing depredations on our friends in Western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this, in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

"Major Allen desires the services of Captain Turnley for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede thereto.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
"Your obedient servant,
"L. THOMAS, Adjt. Gen'l.

"Major General JOHN C. FREMONT, Commanding Dep't of the West, Tipton, Mo."

The Rebels at Aquia Creek.

[From the Washington Star, 17th.]

From information confided in here, the disunionists have within the last fortnight massed thirty thousand troops in the immediate vicinity of Aquia Creek, a considerable portion of them having been taken from our immediate front. Through spies they learned of the immense preparations being made by the Government for a month past for a formidable naval expedition, or for two or three such expeditions, and judging that the intention of these preparations was to take their army opposite us in the rear, by effecting a landing at or near Aquia Creek, they sent the force above referred to to that point. They have evidently made a grave mistake, and will [illegible] for its legitimate consequences.

It is being said that the disunionists have recently finished a railroad from Gordonsville to Aquia Creek, for the transportation of troops and munitions—to Fredericksburg is probably meant. We doubt the truth of the rumor, as the work was of too heavy a character to have been so soon accomplished. The bed of the road had not been graded years before, as is being alleged. Preliminary surveys for such work were made perhaps ten years since, and barely enough spade work has been done upon it to secure the form of a charter. That is to say, the ground had been broken. In a military point of view, the road would be of great importance to Beauregard's present position, as being likely to enable him to guard his rear, as he cannot easily guard that without it. But we do not believe that it has been in the enemy's power to build the road in question, as alleged.

The Great Naval Expedition.

One of the most extensive naval expeditions in which this country ever engaged is now in preparation, and part of it is already on the way to a common rendezvous.

The larger portion of this fleet has been fitted out at New York, but several vessels have been prepared at Boston and Philadelphia. The expedition as it was composed in our harbor a few days since, presented a somewhat novel appearance. The Baltic, loaded nearly to her guards, the Atlantic, Vanderbilt, and other ocean steamers, all bearing valuable freight, lay in the stream with gunboats, side wheel and propellers, and even the diminutive tug, with a new coat of black paint, laid proudly with the war fleet. By the middle of last week this expedition was so far advanced that people began to speculate upon its probable destination. The very curious did not hesitate to take an early walk upon the Battery and to devote an hour to the critical examination of the fleet, to see if any of them had left during the night. The wonder-lovers were gratified on Saturday by the departure of the Coatzacoalcos, Cahawba, Roanoke, Empire City, Parkersburg, Unadilla and Atlantic. The 3d Rhode Island Regiment was transferred from Fort Hamilton to the Cahawba, and Col. Serrill's engineers were taken on another vessel.

On Monday the Battery was thronged nearly all day by a crowd of people anxious to see the departure of more of the vessels. During the day, the Star of the South, Ocean Queen, Daniel Webster, Ariel, Arago, Vanderbilt, Oriental and Rhode Island left their several anchorages and sped their way out of port. Three ferry boats were purchased on Saturday—the Ethan Allen, Commodore Perry, and Stepping Stone.

The first destination of the vessels composing the expedition is Hampton Roads and Annapolis. The naval vessels will rendezvous at the former place while the transports are engaged in taking on board troops from Annapolis. It is stated, with some semblance of truth, that there were 15,000 men sent to Annapolis on Thursday. We also learn that the Continental Guard, Col. Perry, Washington Greys, Col. Moore, and three other regiments, have orders to join the division at Annapolis. It is therefore probable that an aggregate force of 25,000 men will be sent off. These will be fully equipped, armed in the best manner, and supplied with an abundance of provisions.

The ultimate destination of the expedition is known but to Government and Gen. Scott, and even when the fleet sails, the General in command of the troops will probably receive sealed dispatches, which he will be instructed to open when in a certain latitude.

Gen. Buckner's Indian Allies.

[From the Louisville Journal, 18th.]

We have received from many quarters the statement that there are two Indian regiments in Buckner's camp, and we have heard the statement contradicted. We are not prepared to say whether it is true or not. The evidence that it is a fact is direct, and we have no sufficient reason to reject it.

It is well known that the Confederate civil and military authorities have been diligently engaged for some time past in an effort to engage the whole Indian population in the war against the United States, and, that, to some extent, they have been successful. A recent number of the Nashville *Union and American* announces the mustering of four Indian regiments into the Confederate service, and exults thereat. Of course these four savage regiments and all the rest that can be raised by means of bribes and threats have been or will be taken wherever it is supposed that they can be made most effective in the conflict. Mere policy will dictate where they shall be employed, for humanity or any considerations connected with it can have nothing to do with such a question, there being no difference, so far as humanity is concerned, between letting the savages loose upon the people of Missouri and unchaining them against the citizens of Kentucky. There can be no doubt that both of these States will resound with their horrid war whoops.

De Villiers not a Brigadier.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 19th.]

It is stated on very good authority that Colonel De Villiers has not been appointed Brigadier General. He was at Columbus a day or two ago, and stated that he had not been informed that he had been appointed. We presume the statement was simply one of those ingenious suggestions in which the sensational reporters of the New York papers indulge. Just here it may be well to expose one of the arts those gentry practice to produce excitement. They fancy it would be a good thing to have certain gentlemen appointed to some prominent position. Forthwith they telegraph to New York that it is reported that a certain Colonel has been appointed a Brigadier General. After observing the effect of the dispatch upon the public, and finding that the Administration will not act upon the suggestion, another reporter virtuously announces that it is a *canard*. Efforts of this character are constantly made. The Administration, however, has made so many extraordinary appointments, that this *ruse* of the reporters is readily accepted by the public as truth. The artifice may be easily detected by those who watch the "special" telegraphic reports to the New York papers.

Mayor of Washington.

The City Council on Thursday afternoon re-elected Richard Wallach Mayor of Washington. His former election was to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Colonel Berret to Fort Lafayette as a political prisoner; but as he resigned preliminary to his release, another election was deemed necessary.

The Fortifications of Cincinnati.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 19th.]

The various earthworks designed for the defense of the city in case of an attempted invasion by the rebels, are now in a very forward state, and several of them are entirely completed. Of the twenty big guns recently lying at the Barracks on Elm street, fourteen have been mounted, as follows: Three on Price's Hill, one on Mount Adams, two at what is called the Shaller Battery, immediately back of Newport Cemetery, one at three mile Creek, three at the tunnel on the Kentucky Central Railroad, one at Beach Woods, and three at Fort Mitchell, on the Lexington turnpike. An effort is now being made by Col. Whittlesey, under whose direction the fortifications have been constructed, to secure for them a lot of twelve pound howitzers, and until this fails, no more of the big guns will be put in position. These twenty-fours and thirty-twos, if mounted at breaching distance, would no doubt be very effectual against the walls of a fort, but they are not what is most needed to defend a city from an assault. We want smaller guns, designed to throw canister, grape and shell, and these Col. Whittlesey is determined to have, if possible. It is said, with what truth we are unable to learn, that twenty or twenty-five howitzers have already been ordered for this purpose.

There are eight or ten fortifications on the Kentucky side of the river, the chief of which is Fort Mitchell, quite a formidable work. To give our readers an idea of their location, we may say that they are from three hundred yards to half a mile apart, and extend in almost a direct line from a point back of Jamestown to the river nearly opposite Sedamsville. Their average distance from the city is perhaps three miles. There is not a road, a ravine or a pass along their line that they do not fully command.

Three hundred and twenty-five men have been employed upon the fortifications for several weeks past, but a day or two since this force was considerably reduced, and owing to the unfavorable condition of the weather, operations were entirely suspended Thursday and yesterday. They will be resumed, however, at once. Good quarters for troops have been erected wherever guns are mounted.

The Great Expedition Known at the South.

The Mobile *Register* has a letter from Pensacola, under date of 25th ult., which says: "We have reports of several expeditions to the South. Let them come. Their tombs are open."

The Memphis *Appeal* says:—"The rumors relating to an attempted raid by a Lincoln horde of 25,000 vandals upon our Southern coast are not without plausible probability. That the expedition will meet with a warm reception is most certain. Governor Brown and Gen. Lawton have had their eyes on the strategic points of the coast for some time, and what they have done in reference to such proposed visits will be known when the arrival takes place. We have no doubt the reports from that quarter will be only such reports as can be caused by the right sort of guns in the right place, served by the right sort of artillerists. It will be no Hatteras affair."

The New Orleans *Delta* states that Captain Dan Hickok had made a requisition on the proper authorities for six rifled cannons, to be placed at the pickets stationed at the approach of the New Canal.

The *Delta* has a full and accurate description of the new gunboat fleet built and building at the Government Navy Yards and private shipyards North. The names, tonnage, number and calibre of guns, &c., are given in detail.

An Impostor by the Name of Washington.

A person calling himself Col. George W. Washington, of the U. S. cavalry service, has been arrested at Cincinnati as a spy and an impostor. He had engaged one thousand swords, when he was arrested upon the information of Mr. Goddard, son of Rev. Dr. Goddard, who had received letters from parties in Kentucky, one of which was from Col. King, representing Washington as an impostor, and counselling his arrest and detention. When arrested, it was upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretences; but there seems to be more at the bottom of his apparently absurd movements than has yet appeared. The Judge observed that he was satisfied of his guilt of the charge (obtaining money under false pretences), but he would suspend sentence until Tuesday next, to enable him to substantiate his pretensions, by producing his commission, or other satisfactory proof, from the War Department, of his relation to the army.

Iron-Clad Ships no Proof Against Round Shot.

[From the New York Times, 18th.]

The Ordnance Department and the public are very anxious to test the Rodman 15-inch gun by actual experiment. It is not doubted that the Union gun and the Floyd gun, at Fortress Monroe, will smash in the sides of any ship or battery that the rebels may have loaded down with armor up to the limits of flotation. Here is a fact for them: Upwards of five years ago, the Mersey Steel & Iron Company fired a 282 lb. shot with 25 lbs. of powder, at 120 yards range, from their 13-inch gun, at a plate made for one of the English ships, by the Messrs Horsfall. The plate was 3 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 9 inches, by 4 3-8 inches thick, and weighed 17 cwt. The plate was placed against the *ends* of nine baulks of timber, 6 feet long by 14 inches square, secured together by cross plank, and bedded in sand. The ball struck the plate a little to the left of the centre, and drove the portion against which it struck, a distance of 300 yards, shattering the whole plate, and driving the timbers to some distance. The shot was also shattered. After this report, which is official, we need stand in no fear of any mailed fleets yet afloat, if we can get a shot at them with our 15-inch guns, of which the balls weigh 425 pounds, and are driven by 40 pounds of powder. The shot of a 20-inch gun, which is deemed practicable by Rodman's process of casting, would weigh *half a ton*.

The Defences of New York Harbor—Seward's Circular.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 18th.]

The following table of the armament, garrisons and cost of the fortifications of New York, from official sources, is of interest, in view of Mr. Seward's extraordinary circular. It shows the amounts spent on the forts of New York by the Federal Government, exclusive of amounts paid by the State prior to 1851; also the amounts which, according to the statement of the Engineer Bureau in 1851, were required to complete such forts, the amounts actually paid since, and the amounts now estimated by the Engineer Bureau and Engineer in charge, as required to complete the fortifications of the city:

Name and Location.	Garrison.	Guns.
Fort Columbus, Governor's Island	800	105
Castle William, Governor's Island		78
South Battery, Governor's Island		14
Fort Gibson, Ellis Island	90	15
Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island	350	77
Fort Richmond, Staten Island	1080	140
Redoubt of Ft. Tompkins, Staten I.		26
Battery Hudson, Staten Island		50
Battery Morton, Staten Island		10
Fort Lafayette, Long Island	370	78
Ft. Hamilton and its redoubt, L. I.	880	144
Fort Schuyler, East River	1250	318
Fort at Willett's Point, East River	1336	195
Fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey	1000	341
Actual expenditure to date		$3,660,964
Additional expenditure required to complete them		3,522,189
Total cost, when finished		$7,183,153

It has lately been found impossible to build the fort at Sandy Hook according to its original plan for less than $2,000,000. That is the amount estimated for it by Major J. G. Barnard in his report to the Secretary of War. It is the opinion of practical men that the difficulty of laying the foundations of the work in the quicksand which underlies the surface of Sandy Hook will bring the cost of the work up to two and a half millions at least; and it is believed that the cost of protecting its walls from being undermined by the natural action of the currents and waves on the point of the Hook, will, within 25 years, have amounted to an equal sum.

The appropriations for armaments of fortifications are separate from those of the works themselves, and are not included in the above table. The sums appropriated for hospitals, officers' quarters, soldiers' barracks, and magazines, and the amounts that may have been expended from the contingent fund on these works, included in the table, are likewise excluded.

The armament given in the second column includes all sorts of artillery. The heavy cannon number over 1,200 pieces, and comprise 128, 64, 42, 32, 24 and 18-pounders, and heavy 8-inch howitzers. The 128 and 64-pounders (10 and 8 inch columbiads) are being substituted for the other four calibers mentioned. The remainder of the armament is made up of heavy 12-pounders and field pieces, light 8 inch and flanking howitzers, heavy sea-coast mortars and other mortars.

The New German Brigadier.

[Washington Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

Julius Stahel, late Colonel of the 8th New York Volunteers, 1st German Rifles, now promoted to the command of the 1st Brigade of Blenker's Division, took leave, on Tuesday morning, of his old regiment, which he reviewed for the last time as its commanding officer. In a farewell address, he briefly alluded to the objects of the war, congratulated his men upon the perfection of drill attained, and concluded by remitting all punishments then pending in the regiment. The troops, cheering heartily, were then marched from the field in front of Bailey's House, now headquarters of Brigadier Stahel, and, proceeding to their new encampment, made a gala day of it. The popularity of Brigadier Stahel may be judged from the fact that every regiment in the division was anxious to be appointed to his brigade. Those composing it are all first-class regiments.

☞ A Tennessee paper says that Andy Johnson is very bitter against the secessionists. Whether he is so or not, he has certainly had enough to make him bitter. A band of the rebels went to his house in East Tennessee with the avowed intention of hanging him, and not finding him at home, they cut a hickory withe in the woods and scourged with it the body of his wife. Who could wonder if the outraged husband were to raise his clenched right hand towards God's firmament and swear to wage a war of extermination against the infernal miscreants.—*Louisville Journal.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

NAVIGATION AGAIN CLOSED.

Mr. Lincoln Visits Ft. Washington.

Courtesies to Foreign Ministers.

THEY TAKE A SURVEY OF THE FIELD.

RECONNOISSANCES IN VIRGINIA.

Latest News from Ironton.

THE RECENT SKIRMISH NEAR THERE

Prisoners Arrested at St. Louis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1861.

LaMountain made a splendid balloon ascension yesterday, from Cloud's Mills, rising two thousand feet, landing at Blenker's headquarters. His reconnoissance took in the whole area of the rebel lines, with the aid of a strong glass.

The President and Mr. Seward, with the English, French and Spanish Ministers, went over the river yesterday, visiting the fortifications. To-day, Captain Dahlgreen, with the steamer Mt. Vernon, took Lincoln and Seward to Fort Washington, twenty miles down the river.

There was very heavy firing down the river early in the afternoon, causing great excitement in the city. Last night two of the flotilla went down to tow up vessels which were fired at in passing, the rebels keeping up a terrific storm of shot and shell. Capt. Foster, of the tug Leslie, says the batteries must have thrown one hundred and sixty shot, falling all around them. Six struck in the water at one time. The schooner Fairfax, loaded with forage, was riddled, and her cargo of hay set on fire. She was sunk and her mizzen-mast cut away. The Leslie brought up two vessels, passing another two by the way, all bearing marks of shot and shell, though not seriously injured. The rebels wasted their ammunition again to-day. Certain officers of the flotilla say that the rebels were determined to sink the fleet, but with only a mile and a quarter range they could not do it.

With a glass their guns in position were counted to day. They have a nearly continuous line along the river of about five miles, the upper battery being at Cockpit Point. This has two heavy guns manned by the South Carolina regiment, who have the Palmetto flag flying. The battery below has five guns; the next, eight, four of these being large rifled guns taken at Bull Run. Still further below, a long entrenchment is being thrown up, and guns are being put in place. The vessels of the flotilla are instructed to bring up all vessels, both Government and traders. Twenty-six vessels are below, waiting to come.

Information received at the Navy Department shows that all the inhabitants of Chincoteague Island, which is a part of the county of Accomac, Va., numbering nearly 1,000, are true and loyal. The national ensign is at all times displayed on a high pole. A committee of citizens was appointed to confer with the commander of the Federal steamer Louisiana, which visited them, on the 14th, and Lieut. Murray administered the oath of allegiance at their own request.

A general order, issued to-day, declares that day and night, and countersign signals, by which friendly regiments may be distinguished, will be adopted in the army of the Potomac. Maj. Albert J. Meyer is the signal officer, to carry out this order upon his own plan. Adjutants and Color Sergeants of Regiments, or others detailed for that purpose, are to be guided by instructions from the signal officer.

"Heavy firing" was heard this afternoon, several times. It was for practice, so far as known at headquarters.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., October 19, 1861.

Col. Pitcher, Commandant of Camp Butler and the United States mustering officer for Illinois, has been ordered to join his command, the 8th Regiment of United States Infantry, at Fort Hamilton.

Col. Eugene A. Carr, commanding 3d Regiment of Cavalry, Illinois volunteers, has been given the command of a Brigadier General. The Brigade will consist of the Douglas Brigade, 3d Illinois Cavalry, an infantry regiment from Wisconsin, and two batteries of United States regular artillery. Gen. Carr has tendered Col. Louis D. Hubard, of Chicago, Aid-de-Camp of Governor Yates, the position of Adjutant General, which Col. H. accepts, and will immediately join the Brigade at Warsaw, Missouri.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Ill., October 19, 1861.

Generals Prentiss, Adams, and Todd, the latter a brother of Mrs. Lincoln, resident in Dakotah, and lately made a Brigadier, are all in town to-day; also, Col. Wood of Canton. It is reported that the claims of these military gentlemen are a little snarled up. Adams is said to have a commission only from General Fremont, and to have procured it not in the fairest way. I have it from good authority that there is to be a new change, which is to give Todd command in North Missouri, while Prentiss is to collect his brigade and go into active service somewhere. Where General Todd's troops are to come from, after Prentiss takes his away, is the strange part of the business. Perhaps from Pennsylvania.

A temporary bridge is built over the Platte River, over which trains passed yesterday for the first time. A permanent structure is to be completed within one month.

Besides the military gentlemen mentioned already as being here to day, are Cols. Moore and Woodyard, of Missouri Home Guards. The former denies the story about his arrest. He went to St. Louis for supplies, which he obtained.

A drunken soldier named George Stoneman accidentally shot himself at Canton, Mo., this morning, with a horse pistol, the ball passing through his ankle. Two similar accidents have occurred within a few weeks.

A company of Union State Militia went to Mirabile from Cameron, within thirty-five miles of St. Joseph, on a scouting expedition, early this morning, and at Mirabile were surrounded by some 400 or 500 rebels, and all captured. The balance of the troops at Cameron, in number from 300 to 500, were about starting, when the train came through at 8 a. m., to endeavor to release their friends.

Seventeen men, Union soldiers attached to Col. Morgan's regiment, stationed at LaClede, were yesterday captured, some 12 miles from LaClede, while on a scouting excursion. A detachment to-day went from LaClede in pursuit of the rebels.

A large fire occurred at St. Joseph, yesterday morning. It broke out in the drug store of McDonald McCordy, and then communicated to E. W. Welch's stove store, also to the saddlery of Israel Gandis, and afterwards to W. R. Richardson's store, which was injured only slightly. The drug firm suffered most. Welch's loss is estimated at $3,000. There are no fire engines in St. Joseph, but Colonel Smith's men rendered effective service. Most of the firms are said to be "secesh," and are currently reported to have privately cursed the Union troops for their aid, but publicly they return thanks in a card.

Gen. John B. S. Todd, the new commander for North Missouri, is the delegate elect to Congress from Dacotah, and has seen some years of service in the regular army.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Surprise is expressed at the misconstruction attempted to be put upon Secretary Seward's circular by alarmists. The circular shows that our relations abroad are in good condition, and that the Government means to keep them so. The Administration has taken measures to put them right within, and now turns its attention to putting them right without. It asks the co-operation of the loyal States in the latter as in the former.

The Secretary of State, accompanied by the Ministers from England, France and Spain, had a pleasant excursion over the river, yesterday, visiting the camp and fortifications. They afterwards attended the review at Arlington Heights, passed by Munson's Hill, and returned at a late hour by way of the Long Bridge.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.]

Some excitement has been created in diplomatic circles here, by the publication of the correspondence between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward in relation to the arrest of British subjects.

Several new arrests have been made in Baltimore.

[Special to the New York Commercial.]

The gun boat Union went down the river last night, with a Paymaster on board, destined, I believe, for Fortress Monroe. This morning, to the mortification of the friends of the Union, she returned here, reporting that she found it impossible to get past the formidable batteries which the rebels have opened.

[To the Associated Press.]

A reconnoissance went, yesterday, toward the Occoquan, and has returned, taking the telegraph road as far as Accatink Creek. Parties were sent to Accatink and Pohick, and on a road leading up the Accatink. This latter party met the rebel pickets, who immediately fell back and gave the alarm. The long roll was beaten at their camp across the Creek. From information received there are no rebels between the telegraph road and the river, this side of Occoquan, and but few at the latter place.

The only advices received from the Upper Potomac, at headquarters, is a very brief dispatch, sent last night, saying the rebels were about leaving Bolivar, which is near Harper's Ferry.

Three tug boats went down the river, last night, to give assistance to any vessels coming up, but in consequence of the bright moonlight, and afterwards the thick fog, they were ordered not to attempt to pass the batteries. It is thought no vessels passed the batteries, up or down, last night. Firing was heard from the batteries about midnight, but the cause is unknown. There are indications that the rebels are erecting permanent batteries at Cockpit Point and Freestone Point. Considerable bodies of rebels were seen and heard at work at those points, yesterday. Twenty six vessels are known to have run the river blockade night before last. It is believed that vessels drawing not more than eight feet can hug the Maryland shore sufficiently to escape harm from the rebel batteries. The only steamers now at the Navy Yard are the Dawn, Hetzel, Anacosta and Cœur de Leon.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The Resolute, which has arrived up, reports the loss of a schooner loaded with hay, off Occoquan Creek, by slipping her cable, as the Resolute was towing her. She drifted near shore and was captured by the rebels.

It is reported that the rebels have stretched a chain across the river, but the Resolute being light draft passed over it.

Gen. McCall, with a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, left Prospect Hill this morning to reconnoitre. They reached Dronisville, 10 miles from Prospect Hill, without opposition. Dronisville is within 15 miles of Leesburg.

From St. Louis—Affairs at Ironton and Pilot Knob—Latest Skirmishes.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—A salute of 13 minute guns was fired at the Arsenal at noon, to-day, in respect to the memory of Commissary General Gibson.

The rebels who burned the Big River bridge, the other day, were a marauding band from St. Genevieve and St. Francis counties, numbering about 600. Jeff. Thompson has not been in that region for some weeks. Capt. Lippincott, with 50 men of the 33th Illinois regiment, met this force 2 miles below Big River, cut his way through them, inflicting a loss of 7 killed and a considerable number wounded. Seven of his men were taken prisoners, and several wounded but none killed. In the engagement below Ironton, on the 17th, the rebel loss is known to be 36 killed and wounded, and it is believed to be larger, as quite a number were carried off the field.

The Federal loss was ten wounded, one mortally. The rebel force was about 3,000, and believed to be the advance guard of a much larger body some distance below. Officers at Pilot Knob say there were Louisiana, Tennessee and Arkansas regiments among them. Citizens were fleeing from the vicinity yesterday, and the troops were under arms, expecting an attack.

The State Convention adjourned yesterday, subject to a call from the Governor, until the meeting of the Legislature to be elected in 1862.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—Uriel Wright, a member of the State Convention, Sam'l B. Churchill, a member of the Legislature, and John T. Chappall, all notorious secessionists, were arrested to-day by order of the Provost Marshal.

It is now believed the large number of men reported to have "deserted" from Price's army, including some five or more thousand said to have been disbanded after the fall of Lexington, are still in the service of the rebels, and will form in bands in various parts of the State for bridge-burning and general marauding purposes.

Denial of an Important Rumor.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.—The statement in the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday, to the effect that Secretary Cameron, on his recent visit to this Department, brought an order from the President instructing Gen. Fremont to transfer the command of the Western Department to Gen. Hunter, and that the execution of the order was delayed at the request of Gen. Fremont, is pronounced untrue. If Cameron had such an order, it was not presented. The interview between Fremont and Cameron was a satisfactory one to both parties.

Four Days Later from Europe—Prince Napoleon's American Visit.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Oct. 19.—The steamer Etna, with 4 days later advices, was boarded off Cape Race, on Friday.

The King of Prussia has paid a two day's visit to Napoleon.

The Emperor of China is reported dead.

Prince Napoleon had sent the Emperor Napoleon an important state paper on American affairs.

In cotton there was a slight advance. Manchester advices are favorable. The market had an advancing tendency.

Breadstuffs are firm and upward. Wheat firm, all qualities advanced slightly.

Russell's latest letter is devoted to a consideration of the position in Maryland.

Mr. Lindsay, Member of Parliament, in a public lecture, again strongly urges the expediency of England and France endeavoring to effect a peaceful separation of the Northern and Southern States.

Earl Russell, in reply to a memorial, discourages any interference in the internal affairs of Mexico, but says the Government will exercise the right of requiring security for personal property and for the fulfillment of engagements.

It is said that orders are about to be issued to prepare the French squadron for Mexico.

The Paris bourse was dull; rentes 68f 20c.

The Order to Purchase Clothing in England Countermanded.

BOSTON, Oct. 19.—The Board of Trade, and a committee of associated banks, have protested to the Government against the purchase of army clothing in England. Quartermaster Thomas had left in the Niagara with letters of credit to buy. It is now said the Government has countermanded the order by telegraph to Halifax.

Pennsylvania's Quota of Troops.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 19—Gov. Curtin authorizes the announcement that Pennsylvania has already a sufficient number of regiments to meet all the requisitions made by the National Government, and that they are being filled as rapidly as could be desired. The Governor has no power to accept proffers of new regiments at the present time.

From Fortress Monroe—The "Contrabands" on Pay.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 18.—No news from the South to-day.

Gen. Wool has issued an order giving every male contraband employed in the Department eight dollars per month, and every female, four dollars per month.

Col. Rankin and the Canadian Government.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—Col. Rankin has been dismissed from the militia and Lieut. Clark from the cavalry service, by the Canadian government, being charged with enlisting men for the Federal service.

Flannel Mill Burned.

GREAT FALLS, N. H., Oct. 19.—The flannel factory of John Townsend, at Willow Mills, N. H., was burnt this morning. Loss $30,000; partially insured. This mill was running on a Government contract.

Death of a Venerable Man.

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—Ex-Gov. Wm. Woodbridge died at his residence in this city, to-day, aged 84.

The Father of Odd Fellows.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The venerable Thos. Wildey, the founder of Odd Fellowship, died this morning suddenly.

Arrival at Leavenworth of Union Regular Troops from New Mexico.

A dispatch was received Friday at the War Office from Captain Prince, in command at Fort Leavenworth, stating that Captain Gibbs, with three officers and one hundred men, had just arrived from New Mexico. He also states that in a few days ten officers and four hundred men and thirty women will arrive. All the officers and men are paroled. They are the officers and men who were surrendered by Colonel Lynde to the Texans. It appears that the rebels have nearly the entire possession of that section of the country.

Sunday's Dispatches.

SUNDAY NIGHT—12 O'CLOCK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, October 20, 1861.

There is nothing new from down the river to-day. Firing was heard at intervals, supposed to be directed at vessels being towed up. The results are not known. Officers of the flotilla say that the rebels attempted to stretch a cable across the channel, below Cockpit Point, fastening the outer end to a kedge, as a formidable obstruction. It is said the rebels got a portion of the cargo of the schooner Fairfax, which was riddled by yesterday's cannonade. The cargo consisted of hay and cements, owned by private parties here. It is important to open the river early, and at once. Five million dollars worth of army supplies have come up the Potomac, this season. The single track to Baltimore is wholly insufficient even for its present business. All feel that a double track should have been laid long ago. A move is now being made for this purpose. There is now only about ten day's forage on hand, but there are immense stocks under way, to arrive when the river shall be again opened. Foraging expeditions are organized daily. One from General Smith's division went out to the northwest, yesterday.

Gen. McClellan, with an escort of the 5th Cavalry, went over the river last night. He was engaged all day, with topographical engineers, making a wide and thorough reconnoissance towards Leesburg. Gen. McCall's division, the Pennsylvania reserve, went forward twelve miles up the Leesburg turnpike, last night, and bivouacked at Drainsville, fifteen miles from Leesburg, where a force of the enemy was reported still; but at later accounts they vary in number.

Capt. Hazard Stevens has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General to General I. I. Stevens.

The Sunday *Chronicle* says that on Wednesday a lady of known secession proclivities, left here for Richmond, under Gen. Scott's pass through.

Three old farmers of Vienna have been arrested and brought in, charged with giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Mr. Seward told a diplomat, yesterday, that all our troubles would be over in three months.

Cragin & Co., Chicago, contract for ten thousand packages of beef, the November supply of the army.

The city is filling up with visitors from all parts of the country. The hotels are full. House rents are very high.

General McClellan returned here at eight o'clock p. m. With the escort party of reconnoissance, three regiments strong, from General Keyes's Brigade, [Smith's Division,] and [Mott's and Ayres's batteries, Generals McClellan, Smith, Hancock and Porter, with two companies of regular cavalry, advanced to Flint's Hill, which overlooks Fairfax, and saw a force of rebels belived to be their reserve. Private Byron Barton, of the regular cavalry, whilst scouting too far in advance of this party, was fired upon by the enemy's pickets, struck by three balls, and fatally wounded. He was brought in an ambulance to General Smith's camp. The reconnoissance was the most extended and important yet made.

Mrs. Mary Young, wife of a former workman in the Arsenal, reached here to-day from Harper's Ferry. She witnessed the fight, and gives a sad account of matters at the Ferry. There are none but females in the place, and they are leaving as fast as possible. The common necessaries of life are very scarce, and much suffering is prevailing. She attests to the cruel treatment of four wounded Federal soldiers by the rebels, into whose hands they fell. She says Indian barbarities are not more cruel. She further says the rebel loss was over one hundred and fifty. Indeed she says she saw six wagon loads of bodies.

La Mountain made a night ascent. He counted the rebel forces, and marked the locality of their camps. This week we shall make history.

Arrival of Mr. C. C. Flint.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1861.

Mr. C. C. Flint, of Chicago, late editor and publisher of the *Evening Star* in that city, was arrested here to day by officer Jack Nelson, and goes back to-morrow.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Fremont Still at Warsaw—Price Reported at Osceola—Gen. Wyman's Movements—Lexington again in our hands.

SYRACUSE, MO., Oct. 20.—It is reported that acting Brig. Gen. Wyman, who left Rolla several days since with about 2,500 men, has arrived at Linn Creek, where he dispersed a body of rebels, killing a considerable number and taking over two hundred prisoners, and capturing eighteen wagon loads of goods belonging to McClurg & Co., a prominent Union firm whom the rebels had robbed. Advices from General Fremont are to 7 o'clock Friday night. He is still at Warsaw, and the pontoon bridge across the Osage was to be finished on Saturday. Gen. Sigel's division had crossed the river. It was reported in our camp at Warsaw that Price had been reinforced by McCulloch, and that their combined forces were fortifying Osceola, where they intended to give Fremont battle.

[Special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 20.—Major Wilver, of the First Missouri scouts, arrived here to-day, on the steamer Sioux City, and reported that on the 16th 150 of his regiment, under Major White, surprised the rebel garrison at Lexington and recaptured the place and all the sick and wounded, together with a quantity of guns, pistols and other articles which the rebels threw away in their flight. Two pieces of cannon which were in the fort were also captured. The Sioux City brought down about one hundred of our sick and wounded, among them Colonels White and Grover, who are slowly recovering. The rebel garrison numbered 300. The condition of Lexington is represented as deplorable, portions of the town having been stripped of everything, and many of the inhabitants are actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

The pickets at Osage bridge were fired on, last night, and matters are somewhat unsettled.

In Calloway county a rebel company is being recruited.

Work on the fortifications here has not been suspended, and no order to that effect was ever issued.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 20.—In the skirmish near Lebanon, on the 13th, between companies of Major Wright's cavalry and about 400 rebels, previously reported, the latter lost 62 killed, 12 wounded (4 mortally) and 36 taken prisoner. Wright's loss was one killed.

ROLLA, MO., Oct. 20.—The capture of Linn Creek is confirmed. The place was surrounded on the 14th by Major Wright's Cavalry, the same that routed the rebels near Lebanon, a company of secessionists under Capt. Roberts, and a number of other persons were taken prisoners, including the Sheriffs of the county. A rebel Captain and Lieutenant were killed in the affair near Lebanon, and Lieut. Colonel Somers taken prisoner. All the prisoners taken at both places, seventy-four in number, have arrived here.

The Utah Line—Reply to Brigham Young's Dispatch.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—The following dispatch passed over the lines on Saturday:

CLEVELAND, Oct. 20—*To Hon. Brigham Young, Great Salt Lake City*—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your message of last eve., which was very gratifying, not only in the announcement of the completion of the Pacific Telegraph to your enterprising and prosperous city, but that yours, the first message to pass over the line, should express so unmistakably the patriotism and Union-loving sentiments of yourself and people. I join with you in the hope that this enterprise may tend to promote the welfare and happiness of all concerned, and that the annihilation of time in our means of communication may also tend to annihilate prejudice, cultivate brotherly love, facilitate commerce, and strengthen the bonds of our once, and again to be happy Union.

With great consideration for your high position, and due respect for you personally, I am,

Your obedient servant,

[Signed] J. H. WADE.

Rumors of a Federal Repulse near Harper's Ferry.

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 17.—The camp is filled with rumors of a retreat of our forces before superior numbers of the enemy, at and above Harper's Ferry, some some say as far as Williamsport; and of the recrossing of the river to the Maryland shore. These rumors can't be traced reliably.

Duty on Green Teas.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—It is reported that Secretary Chase has decided that green teas are manufactured articles, coming from places other than their growth, and are therefore liable to a duty of 60 per cent.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Sunday Herald.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Official intelligence from a gentleman just from the South says our squadron below New Orleans had an engagement with the rebel squadron under Hollins. Two of our vessels got aground and suffered considerably, but none were captured and only a few lives were lost.

Yesterday Gen. Heinzelman made a reconnoissance in force towards Occoquan river. The long roll was distinctly heard in the rebel camps across the Accotink Creek. It appears that there is no rebel force between the telegraph road and the river above Occoquan, and no rebels for a considerable distance beyond Vienna.

A contraband reports three rebel regiments at Leesburg ready to retreat on Manassas if attacked.

Full accounts of the firing on the Resolute, which have been received, state that she was delayed three quarters of an hour by a chain stretched across the river, during which time 150 shots were fired at her. The schooner Fairfax being nearest to the battery, received at least fifty shots, when the rope connecting her to the Resolute parted. She then drifted near shore, and was captured. No one was hurt on board the Resolute. The firing continued from five rebel batteries, a distance of two miles, but they have fifteen miles of batteries nearly continuous. One shot from Shipping Point reached the Maryland shore, four miles distant. It is believed that vessels drawing not more than eight feet can hug the Maryland shore and escape harm. Several vessels have already run by.

[Special to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Foreign advices received by the last steamer at the State Department, are more than usually satisfactory, but there is great certainty in schemes to violate the blockade and to introduce contraband goods. Lord Lyons has addressed a circular to British Consuls in the South enclosing the law of blockade, which does not allow a vessel in blockaded ports to take on a cargo after the announcement of the blockade. Lord Lyons instructs all Consuls to take this law as their guidance.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The report that the rebels had stretched a chain across the Potomac proves untrue. Since last Tuesday over 50 vessels arrived up the river, in spite of the rebels. The tug Murray came up last night with six schooners in tow, and escaped unhurt, though fired upon.

To-day a heavy detachment from Smith's Division, with cavalry and artillery, made a reconnoissance towards Fairfax Court House. They went within 2½ miles of there, and saw the rebel pickets in large numbers, which led to the belief that the reserve of the rebels was not far off. Generals McClellan, Smith, Hancock and Porter accompanied the expedition.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A good plain Cook. Apply at 128 South Clark street, Room No. 1, (up stairs.) oc21x1t

WANTED—Any Business House requiring the services of a capable, trustworthy man, a good accountant and penman, who refers to leading bankers and business men in this city and East, and willing to take a moderate salary can find one by addressing H. J., care of J. W. Sykes, Esq., No. 7 Dole's Building. oc21x3t

BOARDING—A pleasant suit of front rooms, in a private family, to rent, located on Wabash Avenue, north of Adams street. Address P. O. Box 1948. oc21-g9t

ANNOUNCEMENT—At the request of many citizens I am induced to announce myself a candidate for Town Clerk of the West Town of Chicago, subject to the will and vote of the people of the West Division, in hopes to discharge the duties of that office satisfactorily to the people. oc21x2t WM. ARBUCKLE.

LOST—On the South Side, between Lake and Harrison streets, a lady's port monnaie containing ten dollars in gold, a bank bill and some change. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Clifton House, or with G. K. A. HUTCHINSON, oc21x1t No. 6 Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE—1,000,000 Flour Barrel Staves and Heading from Ballou & Co.'s manufactory—a superior article, [illegible] for sale at our Coal Yard, corner of Market and Washington streets. BLANCHARD & BORLAND. oc21x1t net

HOUSE TO LET—Either furnished or unfurnished, in a favorable locality, suitable for a large family or a boarding house. Inquire at 328 State street. oc21x3t

TO RENT—The Residence of the undersigned, 232 Indiana street, corner Dearborn street. The house is pleasantly located, and contains five rooms on first story and six on the second; supplied with gas fixtures, hot and cold water, bath room, &c., and in good repair throughout. E. C. LARNED, McCormick's building, cor. Randolph & Dearborn. oc21-g9t7w

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS—FOR SALE—Two cargoes of Canada Gang Sawed Lumber, composed of siding, stock and common boards, of good quality, per schooners Grand Turk and Forfar, [illegible]. DAVID GOODWILLIE, oc21x3t Corner Franklin and Ohio streets.

ONE DOLLAR—I will tune Pianos for one dollar if paid at the time of tuning, otherwise two dollars will be charged. Regulating and repairing on strings, extra. Leave orders at No. 115 Lake street, or P. O. Box 318. N. GOULD. oc21x2t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A house and barn, can be seen and particulars given at 340 South Clark street. oc21x1w

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,

H. M. HIGGINS,

oc21 g9t No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Having determined to make

The Sale of Cloaks

A Prominent Feature of our Business,

We have fitted up a Room 40 by 80 feet, in the front of the second floor of our store, reached by a spacious stair case inside. It is lighted by our immense windows with a fine north light, and ladies can inspect at their leisure and without being hurried or crowded, the Garments they wish to look at.

WE NOW EXHIBIT

ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF

VELVET,

CLOTH,

PLUSH,

WATER PROOF CLOAKING,

And all Fashionable Materials.

We have in stock a great variety of Garments of our own make, cut from the last shapes of the season, and made and trimmed in the very best manner, which we sell for the retail price of the material, adding nothing for the making.

CLOAKS AND GARMENTS

MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

The Latest Patterns Received by every Steamer.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

167 & 169 Lake Street.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL

Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

EASTERN AND STERLING EXCHANGE,

Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

oc19-g9t E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 107 Dearborn Street, HUGH ALEXANDER. Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

CHESTNUTS THAT WILL grow! Fresh from the forest. Better plant out some of the noble prairie than cut them all. AT $5 OR $6 PER BUSHEL! E. P. STANLEY, [illegible] South Water street.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

Ship Chandlers,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Twines and Cordage.

243 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.

SAILS,

TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL AND SIBLEY TENTS.

Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz:—Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.

GEO. F. FOSTER. [oc21-g823-6m] C. H. HARDENBERGH.

BANKING OFFICE OF J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

PATRIOTIC LOAN.

$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

oc21 g93-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

MONEY SAVED.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.,

WILL SELL

Bleached and Brown Sheetings,

Bleached Shirtings,

Cotton Flannels, &c.,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES.

Another Case of those choice

SHAKER FLANNELS,

Just opened,

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.—The firm of W. B. YOUNG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. B. Young and W. R. Willard are authorized to settle the affairs of the firm. W. B. YOUNG, WM. R. WILLARD, JOSEPH A. WARE. Chicago, Oct 17th, 1861. Wm. B. Young and Wm R. Willard will continue business under the style and firm of Wm. B. Young & Co. oc21-g925 1w

REAL ESTATE WANTED—Wanted to exchange a very desirable piece of land, on the West side free from incumbrance, for a pleasant house and lot on the South or North side, east of Clark street preferred. A cash payment will be made, or an incumbrance assumed, if desirable. Address "Advertiser," Box 163 with description of property and amount of cash, or of incumbrance. oc21-g931-1w

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.

THE UNION BANK,

BENTON.

Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO., Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861. JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.

E. K. WILLARD & CO.,

oc21-g923-1m Corner Lake and Clark street.

GOLD PENS!—GOLD PENS!

GOLD PENS AT 50 CENTS.
GOLD PENS AT 75 CENTS.
GOLD PENS AT 100 CENTS.

WITH OR WITHOUT CASES.

Gold Pens with Silver Cases from 50 cents to $2.

Gold Pens, Gold Pens,

AT EVERY PRICE,

From 50 Cents to $5.00, with or without Cases.

Are being sold by

oc21-g927 3t McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn st.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!

Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.
Sanford's $1000 Patent Challenge Heaters.

GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,

AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN

Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.
Sanford's Gas Burning Stoves.

Over Six Thousand Recommends can be given.

PARLOR STOVES,

Office Stoves, Box Stoves, &c.

GENERAL DEALERS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

ALLEN & DALTON'S

Mammoth Housekeepers' Emporium,

71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

oc21-g935-1m

LAMPS! LAMPS!

KEROSENE

And Fluid Lamps.

A NEW VARIETY JUST OPENING FOR THE FALL TRADE. TERMS EXCLUSIVELY CASH.

C. L. NOBLE,

175—Lake Street—175

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE

ENTIRE SEASON,

Without Re-Building,

LITTLEFIELD'S

BASE BURNING STOVES,

RAILWAY COAL BURNER,

Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,

AND THE NEW STOVE

MORNING GLORY.

VAN SCHAACK,

No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47

Has the sale of these Popular Stoves.

[oc21 g95-1stp]

BITTER WINE OF IRON.

BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.
BITTER WINE OF IRON.

A powerful and positive cure for diseases having their origin from a loss of iron and a depraved and deteriorated condition of the blood. An absolute specific for Impaired and Impoverished Digestion, Liver Complaint, Nervous Affections, Loss of Appetite, Languor, [illegible] Prepared ONLY and sold by SMITH & DWYER, Chemists and Druggists, 94 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. Price in Pint Bottles, One Dollar.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada [illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate) one insertion	$ [illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, ($1.50)	[illegible]
One Square, two weeks, ([illegible])	[illegible]
One Square, one month, ([illegible])	[illegible]
One Square, three months, ([illegible])	[illegible]
One Square, six months, ([illegible])	[illegible]
One Square, one year	[illegible]

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
26.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,

(Opposite the Tremont House.)

Regular Sale Days,

At their Salesrooms:

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

EVERY THURSDAY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS.

Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., oc11-ly Auctioneers.

SALE TO THE TRADE.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A

NEW YORK JOBBER,

Valued at $40,000,

AT AUCTION.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Will sell for cash on

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d,
THURSDAY, Oct. 24th,
FRIDAY, Oct. 25th,
SATURDAY, Oct. 26th,

Sales commencing at 9½ o'clock A. M.,

At their salesrooms,

46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,

The entire stock of a New York Jobber, consisting in part of Ladies' White Cotton Hose, all qualities; Gent's Brown and Mixed Cotton Half Hose; Heavy Kid do, Men's fine White and Mixed Merino Half Hose, do Lambs Wool, Ladies' Merino Vests, high and low necks, short and long sleeves; Children's fine, Men's Heavy Wool and Shaker Hose; Ladies' fine English Merino Hose, Ladies' Ribb Wool Hose, mode White and black; Men's fine Merino Shirts and Drawers, regular made; also a Silk Shirts; large stock of White Cotton and Berlin Military Gloves, full line of Children's Wool and Cotton Hosiery; a large stock of Pink, Buff and White Brilliants, Tape, Checks, Cambric and Jaconet Muslins, Swiss Muslins, Bishop Lawns, Laces, Edgings, Ladies' and Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs (of every variety); Wool Yarn of all colors and qualities; a full stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Gloves, children's Scarfs, Sport and Stripe Hose Kid Gloves, best quality. Together with a general assortment of other kinds of goods. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., oc19-g917-5t Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' SALE.

GREAT SALE OF BROADCLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Satinets, Wool Socks, Shirts and Drawers, Hats, Buck Gloves,

BOOTS & SHOES,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS,

DOMESTICS, LINENS, FANCY DRY GOODS, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

ON TUESDAY, Oct. 22d,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d,
THURSDAY, Oct. 24th.

At our Salesrooms,

46, 48, and 50 Dearborn Street,

(Opposite the Tremont House.)

Terms of sale, cash, PAR FUNDS. Goods packed and shipped for country dealers. Sale positive, without reserve.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,

OIL CARPET

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 22d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Store, No. 52 Lake street, for whom it may concern an invoice of Oil Carpet of 1,800 yards of various widths. Sale positive.

oc21-g921-2t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,

SUPERIOR

Second-Hand Furniture and Piano,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, the entire effects of a family leaving the city and removed to our store for convenience of sale. Consisting in part of

Rosewood and Brocatelle and Rosewood and Hair Cloth Parlor Suits,

Rosewood and Marble Top Tables, Sofa Tables, Rosewood and Marble Top Chamber Sets, Black Walnut do, Brussels Three Ply Ingrain and Oil Cloth Carpets, Bed Room Furniture, Dining Tables and Dining Room Chairs, Kitchen Furniture, Hall and Parlor Chairs. Also one of Jewett & Root's best Cooking Stoves in perfect order, together with a great variety of other goods too numerous to particularize. The above goods have been used but a short time and are in good order.

Also two Setts of heavy BROCATELLE WINDOW CURTAINS, lined with silk, and with Cord and Tassels.

Also two Setts of heavy Lace Curtains.

Also one 7 octave full Rosewood Iron case Piano Plate, made by Newhall & Co., Boston. The above goods can be seen at our rooms on Monday, P. M., previous to the morning of sale.

oc19-g917-5t GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 52 Lake street.

Traveling Bags, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our store, 52 Lake street, an invoice of

TRAVELING BAGS,

Of Brussels, Ingrain and Ingrain Carpeting, various sizes. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, oc18-g921-3t Auctioneers.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Tailors' Trimmings and Piece Goods,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 52 Lake street, the entire stock of Custom made Clothing of a Merchant Tailor, consisting of a variety of styles and qualities of Woolen Clothing, Gents Furnishing Goods, Piece Goods, Tailor's Trimmings, &c. &c. Also an invoice of splendid Pocket Cutlery. Sale positive and without reserve. GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, oc18-g921 Auctioneers.

BY JEWETT & CO.,

Grocery Auction House, 56 Dearborn-St.

TUESDAY, Oct. 22d, at 10 A. M., Catalogue Sale of 2 boxes Sperm Cincinnati Candles, 100 boxes Soap and Saleratus, 50 bales Grain Bags, 50 boxes Tobacco, Also 50 lots Groceries, Liquors, &c. [illegible]

AUCTION—By J. A. Marshall, Nos. 88 and 90 Randolph street, in McCormick's Building.

On Tuesday, Oct. 22d, at 10 A. M.

China Tea and Dessert Sets, Toilette and Dining Sets, Tea Trays, &c., just received per Propeller Akron, Second Hand Desks, Tables, Stoves, Chairs, Mattrasses; two pairs Fauteuils, one Chaiselongue, one Sofa, Ivory Chess Man, one Eight Day Clock, three Settees. Also, three setts Rich Rosewood Parlor Suits, one fine Rosewood do., one Mahogany do, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry Bureaus, Washstands, &c., to be sold without reserve for cash.

oc21-g923 2t J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer.

BY S. NICKERSON

Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

REGULAR SALES ON

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods; Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal cash advances made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited. S. NICKERSON.

Chicago, Aug. 23d, 1861. au24-g-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, 224 Lake street corner Franklin. On TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 9½ o'clock A. M., 125 Cases Boots and Shoes. Sale positive. Terms cash.

oc19-g9-5t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, BY S NICKERSON 224 Lake street, corner Franklin, on Monday, Oct. 21, Wednesday, Oct. 23 Friday, Oct. 25, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Socks, brown and bleached Sheeting, Furnishing Goods and Wool Jackets. Sale positive.

oc19-g923-7t S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

For Europe

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,

BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

AND

Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers,

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.

Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to

JAMES WARRACK,

General Western Agent, 13 Lake street, Chicago.

WALTER SHANLEY, General Manager, Montreal.

[illegible]

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.)

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Screw Steamships

CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO,
CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW,
CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO,
ETNA, BOSPHORUS.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line. Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities of Europe. Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.

These Steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. [illegible]

For further information apply to

[illegible] & CO.,

General Western Agents, [illegible]

☞ Exchange on Europe [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1861.

PROPER CANDIDATES.

The bogus bankers have not got through with Illinois yet. This State is a mine that they have worked with wonderful audacity and profit. The great wild-catters have retired—one with a fortune of millions, shaved off the earnings of the people, others with lesser sums, but enough to maintain the state of India nabobs. The fellows who, like the Chinese in California, wash up the "tailings" and make fortunes from the leavings of bolder adventurers, are now plentiful in these diggings, and they are looking in every direction for that which will put money in their purses. The Convention is to meet soon for framing a new Constitution, and just now their attention is directed to it. The one subject which, after the ordinances that secure and perpetuate personal liberty and public security, is of more importance than any other, is that which relates to Banking. The freemen of Illinois, who have never had a good currency, need to exercise the soundest discrimination in the choice of their representatives who will consider that matter and incorporate it in the fundamental law. Men who have made Finance a study, and who have emancipated themselves from the absurd notion that paper promises to pay, which pass for money, are an indispensable adjunct of civilization, and who do not, because commercial and manufacturing communities sometimes find bank paper a convenience, jump at the conclusion that without banks of issue our agricultural communities like the States of the West are impoverished—these are the candidates who should be selected in reference to this Bank Question which will be the great bone of contention when the Convention meets. Wild-catters ought to, and if we seek public safety, must be, excluded. Such of them as are not debauched and incapable of just legislation, are crazed and unfit to assist in framing the organic law. Let the people see to it in time!

ONE CERTAIN RESULT.

If the war will have this one effect—to create a necessity for a Protective Tariff for half a century to come, so that the country may be emancipated from its industrial bondage to the Old World, the money it costs will be well spent, though nothing can compensate for the loss of life which it entails. It is probable that the English are looking to this result—the prospective shutting up of this market against their wares, which we may and ought to produce—and that the tear of it is the cause of their anxiety to bring the contest to an end. But they have not been wise. Holding out to the rebels encouragement for the sake of present profit; believing their anti-slavery professions and their boasted humanity, that their looms may not be without cotton, they are only prolonging the strife and insuring the complete operation of the causes which will by and by make the United States, with their abundance of raw material for textile fabrics, their inexhaustible supplies of coal, wood and the metals, the great industrial competitor of England in all the markets of the world. Had this wicked rebellion been frowned down in the beginning by the British people and Crown; had not the obligations of friendship and justice been overridden by the demands of Mammon, the war would now have been well nigh closed, and the old commercial relations restored. To-day, and partly by reason of the hope held out to the rebels, from the other side of the Atlantic, the rebellion has assumed the gigantic proportions that forbid the belief that it will be conquered without the creation of a National debt here, under which the American market for English fabrics will be buried. The annual payment as interest on what the country will owe, mainly to its own citizens, at the close of the war, will not be less than thirty to forty-five millions of dollars, in addition to the ordinary expenses of the Government. The necessity for heavy duties on what we do not produce at home, and for a tariff just high enough not to prohibit importation of articles in which our manufacturers come into competition with those of Europe, will be felt for half the next century; and under the stimulus which such protection will give to our miners of iron and our weavers of wool and cotton, they will have nothing to fear from the direct taxation which must accompany the imposition of protective rates, nor from the efforts of the foreigner to undersell them here at home. American ingenuity and enterprise will do the rest. The country has then entered upon a new career; and England will reap the reward of that penny wise and pound foolish policy to which her treachery to principle has committed her.

THE NEW BANKING BILL.

The Legislature of Illinois, at its last session, submitted a Banking Law modelled, with important differences, upon the law of Indiana, to the people for their adoption or rejection at the election in November next. We printed that bill entire, yesterday, asking for it the attention of our readers, but without committing ourselves for or against it. Since then, we have given it a critical examination, and to-day we are prepared to oppose it. For the present, and without further study of its multitudinous sections, are content ourselves with basing our objections solely on our want of confidence in the majority of the Commissioners named in the bill and authorized by it to put the bank with its branches into operation. These Commissioners are thirteen in number. They are well known in Illinois. Of them, to our certain knowledge, *seven are financially* bursted—not wealth a dollar in the world, and probably heavily in debt. Three are men of substance; but only two of the three are men of worth; J. Young Scammon, Esq., of Chicago, is by far the heaviest man of the lot. The remaining three, though known to us personally, we cannot fix in the financial scale; they may be solvent, may be bankrupt—we cannot tell which; two of them are political hacks and that is objection enough, though they were each a Croesus in gold!

The capital of the proposed Bank and branches is limited to Ten Millions of Dollars, and the issue of circulating notes upon the capital stock is restricted to a sum equal to two and a half times the stock *and half the deposits*. The arrangement, when in full blast, contemplates a currency system which may represent thirty millions of money!—a power that would have at its mercy, day after day, the entire property of the State. It is no crime that the Commissioners who happen to have been wheeling nate in their financial affairs, are bursted, but we submit that the prosperity of this State of Illinois and the integrity of its financial affairs are of far more consequence than the mending of the broken fortunes of these men, and that common prudence and common sense require that when the State has a bank like that contemplated by the act, its organization and management should be confided to men who have money that they are willing to risk in the success of the institution that they will build up. Banking is something that men never do in obedience to public convenience; men organize banks because they hope to make something out of them. The curse of Illinois has been and is yet, that her bankers, so called, are not leaders but borrowers of money. Their effort is to make something out of nothing—to get rich off what they borrow from the public and their depositors. The radical and final objection to all banking in the West is this very thing which we mention. How fatally it has shown itself in all our financial history, let those who are yet smarting from their losses by a rotten currency and rotten bankers, tell. We shall oppose a re-inauguration and extension of that bad system upon which the State has heretofore progressed, and in doing so, we begin with entreating the people not to put into the hands of these Commissioners—a majority of whom have financially had their hides on the fence for a long time past—the unusual power which this act confers. Admit that there are good men among them—that Mr. Scammon is an experienced banker and a man of large wealth, and the difficulty is not removed. He is in a minority of just twelve in a Board of thirteen; and just as true as that Board meets, though he and one or two others might desire to do the just and proper thing, the public could expect nothing good, nothing sound, nothing safe from its acts. Golden apples do not grow on blasted trees.

Once more: the people are about to hold a Convention, by their representatives, for amending the Constitution of the State. This whole question of Banking will come up for review and adjustment. The matter should be left to their hands, without the complications and entanglements which the approval of this act would create. They will be competent to deal with it in a proper manner, and to insert the provisions in the fundamental law required by the highest and most permanent interests of the State, without disturbing existing franchises which old legislation has created. There is no necessity for haste. The currency, to-day, with its large admixture of the precious metals, is, if not free from objections, a great advance upon what we have ever had, and we see no reason to expect that it will be worse, unless this law is approved, and the authority to make thirty millions of paper money is put into irresponsible hands. Let us wait. Paper, as the representative of coin, is bad enough and destructive enough, even when issued by careful hands—by men who have money staked on its redemption; created by men who have nothing to lose, who have no financial skill, and whose only object would be to gain, no matter who suffers, becomes a curse as cruel as a pestilence, and as blighting as a famine. Let us not have it in Illinois. Have we not suffered enough?

REVOLUTION IN COTTON GROWING.

We have recently been shown samples of cotton, grown by Mr. R. C. Kendall, the South American traveler, in the middle States and north of the parallel of 39 deg., from the seeds brought by him from the cold regions on the confines of Southern Chili. The samples are pronounced, by competent judges, to be fully equal to the "Sea Island," and the region in which they were produced has a climate as rigorous as that of Maine.—*New York Evening Post, 17th.*

Here now is an item worthy of attention from the farmers of Illinois, who are now paying the price of eight bushels of corn on the farm, to get one bushel to the Eastern market. For a year or two past, a gentleman of Champaign county, in this State, in latitude 40° (B. F. Johnson, Esq.,) has been endeavoring to prove, by a series of experiments, the truth of his theory that cotton, like the tomato, the pepper and half a dozen other plants of tropical or semi-tropical natitity, may be naturalized in this climate. Thus far he has met with encouraging success; and more than once, modestly hiding his name behind an anonymous signature, has, in our columns, called upon the agriculturists of the State to imitate his example and aid him by their trials in the same direction. His theory is plausible, and we are of the opinion that with care in the choice of seed and in cultivation, he or his heirs will prove it. In its support he writes us that an emigrant from Louisiana has just opened a farm on the Illinois Central railroad, in the latitude of Springfield, and this year, successfully grown ten acres of cotton of medium quality. But if the item which we quote from the *Evening Post* is reliable, nature has done on her own account in Chili what Mr. Johnson wanted to force her to do in Illinois; and now our farmers who want to add another staple to their list of products, have only to procure a supply of the Chili seed, and begin successful cotton-culture, by free labor, at once. Will the *Evening Post* be kind enough to give us the address of R. C. Kendall, the South American traveler to whom it refers?

Large Armies.

It is not generally known, says the New York *Staats Zietung*, that there is now concentrated on the shores of the Potomac a larger body of troops than has ever been congregated in modern times, except in the battle of Leipsic. Neither Gustavus Adolphus, nor Frederick the Great, Wellington, nor Louis Napoleon, had ever under his immediate command anything like the number which is now under the command of Gen. McClellan. Frederick the Great never led into the field more than 70,000 men at a time, but all his great battles were fought and won with bodies of troops ranging between 30,000 and 60,000. Napoleon, at Austerlitz, vanquished with 80,000 men the united Russian and Austrian armies, counting about 100,000 men. At Jena and Auerstadt, there were about 130,000 men under the command of the Emperor of the French. The battle of Wagram was fought with 140,000 men against the Austrians, and in the equally celebrated battle at Borodino, about 160,000 Frenchmen were opposed to the Russian. The decisive battle at Waterloo, was fought with only 80,000 Frenchmen against Welling, ton with 75,000. But the battle of Leipsic set in motion a gigantic army of 430,000 men, Napoleon having under his command about 150,000, and the united forces of Russia, Austria and Prussia, about 270,000. This was the battle during Napoleon's wars, in which the number of soldiers confronting each other, was greater than the American armies on the Potomac at this moment. Gen. McClellan has under his command at least 200,000 men, and Beauregard not less than 170,000, perhaps more. At the great battle of Solferino, the French and Italians had 140,000 men against 180,000 Austrians; and at the siege of Sevastopol the Allies never had more than 150,000 against 120,000 Russians.

It will appear from this comparison that the armies which are confronting each other on the Potomac were exceeded in numbers only by those vast armies which, on the plains of Leipsic, decided the fate of Europe.

Consolidate the Skeleton Regiments.

At an inside estimate, we believe there are at this moment over 80,000 men enlisted in skeleton or incomplete regiments throughout the Northern States. Some of these regiments have as many as 900 men; others not more than 200; and some that have been in progress for months are not now more than half full, maintained at the public cost, and at the greater expense of the service itself, which now needs them all in the field. Perhaps we have got a larger number of recruits, from the personal exertions of Colonels and Lieutenants who are ambitious to fill up their commands, but it seems to us that the efficiency of the service would have been promoted by each State directing all its energies (as some of the smaller States have) to filling up and sending forward one or two regiments at a time. It is not too late, now, to remedy the evil. The skeleton regiments should be consolidated—the smaller being being swallowed up in the greater, according to the Bible rule that "to him that hath (the most men) shall be given," etc. One instance that occurs to us is the 41st Ohio, at Cleveland, commanded by an army officer of experience, which has been in camp there two months, and is now kept from the field for the lack of less than 75 men. There are a score of cases precisely similar. In five incomplete regiments at Camp Dennison, near Cincinnati, are 2,400 men. It is proposed to make three full regiments of them, taking a few companies from other regiments for this purpose, and to send them forward at once to Kentucky. Indiana and Illinois have quite a number of these "skeletons." Wisconsin has no less than ten such.

American Intervention in Mexico.

It is possible, and more than probable, that the Mexican Government will ask the mediation of the United States to settle the troubles between Mexico and the European Powers. It is possible, also, that the Mexican Government may ask the Government of the United States to become the custodian or trustee of certain properties and revenues, and to pay therefrom the interest and principal of her indebtedness to European capitalists; and the United States guaranteeing not only the proper collection and application of the revenues of Gen. McClellan's staff, which must assist, but also their sufficiency to meet the obligations imposed upon them. The Government of the United States has informally expressed a friendship for the present Government of Mexico, and a willingness to do anything that is proper and feasible to insure her exemption from the dangers by which she is menaced. It is understood that some American capitalists have already initiated and nearly perfected arrangements by which they will at once advance any sum which our Government may desire to facilitate the settlement of the matter.

The Regular Service—First of the New Volunteers to take the Field.

The Indianapolis *Journal* announces the departure of two companies of the 19th United States Infantry, recruited in that city, for Louisville, being assigned to homespecial duty in Kentucky. We believe these are the first volunteers of the new army regiments to take the field. The progress made in the last three months, towards organizing these regiments, has demonstrated that they will not be full before the close of the war, if at all. They must, therefore, take the field in detachments, unless consolidated into two or more full regimenis. The 16th regiment has some three or four hundred men at Des Plaines, near this city; the 18th has as many more at Columbus. Let them be put into service at once. They are needed, and will never be needed more than now.

California—The Result.

The nearly complete vote for Governor of California foots up:

Stanford (Rep.)	59,186
Downey (Union Dem.)	39,810
McConnell (Reg. Dem)	32,306
Union majority	20,066
Stanford's plurality	26,880

Santa Barbara county and a few scattering districts to be heard from.

The next Senate will be composed as follows:

	Repub.	Union Dem.	Reg. Dem.
Held over	15	8	4
Newly chosen	15	8	3
Total	30	16	7

The Assembly is largely Republican.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The great prizes to be distributed at the November election of county officers, in New York City, has stirred up a perfect mass of parties, and the wire pulling is the old game of Bedlam over again. The Union element is running to seed in the hands of politicians. Whaseoffices worth from $10,000 to $100,000 each are at stake, patriotism can stand aside until the issue is settled. The practical result of a dozen different tickets will be, that Mozart and Tammany will unite and sweep the board. Indeed, these antagonistic houses are even now swinging around towards each other. The nomination by Mozart Hall, of one Lynch, for Sheriff, (worth $100,000 yearly,) creates some comment. He was an officer in Varian's battery, which, it will be remembered, left the field on the morning of Bull Run because their term of service had expired. Calls are made that Lynch should withdraw or be set aside; if not, the voters should take good care that he is not elected.

THE COMMISSION TO PURCHASE BLANKETS.—The appointment of George P. Smith to go to Europe to purchase woolen goods and blankets, accompanied by Quarter-master Thomas, is attracting much attention, and some severe comments. Mr. Smith is an iron merchant from Pittsburgh, and Col. Thomas was so notoriously incompetent or dishonest, that Gen. Meigs himself removed him from the charge of the Quartermaster's Department in Philadelphia.

☞ Something should be done to squelch Mr. Geo. E. Pugh, of Ohio. Besides getting a writ of attachment served upon Gen. Mitchell, just as he was departing for the seat of war in Kentucky, he has moved for a writ of habeas corpus to release the Kentucky secessionists now held prisoners at Camp Chase. He exhibits a zeal worthy of a better cause. Wouldn't a diet at Fort Lafayette do him good?

PROPOSED MONUMENT AT DETROIT.—Although nothing is intended to be done in the matter at present, a committee of gentlemen at Detroit are receiving plans for a monument, proposed to be built there, in honor of Michigan volunteers killed in battle during the war. Two designs are already received, and the committee are quietly preparing the way for the future execution of their plans.

COL. INGERSOLL'S REGIMENT.—The Peoria *Union* learns that Thomas G. Gill & Co., who have been purchasing horses for Ingersoll's regiment, have got about 600 at Chicago, which it was intended to send down to camp immediately. We hear also that there are about 700 men that have been sworn into the service for this regiment, making its success certain.

☞ The Board of County Supervisors, at Detroit, have voted $17,000 for the relief of the families of volunteers, additional to large sums already expended. They allow $3 per week for mother and child, and 50 cents additional for each other child.

☞ The People's Union and Senatorial Convention for Tioga county, etc., at Owego, N. Y., this week, was in session two days, and on the 20th ballot nominated Hon. Truman Truman, who was the Republican member of the last State Senate.

☞ The Democratic party in Detroit has flatly refused overtures from the Republicans for a temporary cessation of political hostilities. They decided to sink or swim with a pure, unadulterated, party ticket.

☞ The bank of Louville, N. Y., was, the other night, robbed of $6,000, one-half in specie, and the balance in bonds and stocks, including some Treasury notes.

Henry Winter Davis at Baltimore.

Hon. Henry Winter Davis addressed an immense audience at Baltimore, last Wednesday night, upon the war. He was received with the most unbounded enthusiasm, and endorsed every policy of the Government to the fullest extent. The Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, writing before the meeting, says:

I frankly confess there was at one time much prejudice against Mr. Davis, which defeated him in re-election to the House. Henry May is in office. Subsequent occurrences, however, have brought the conviction that it was an unfortunate exchange. Mr. May secured the votes of Southern men who had been first class firms men, and afterwards, proceeding to Richmond, to get the cue from Jeff. Davis, before venturing upon his seat. Instead of opposing them, he denounced the Administration for its course towards Baltimore and Maryland—pronounced us, as a people, disgraceful, unscrupulous abusers upon, down-trodden, etc., when those differing from him believed their city and commonwealth were saved, and that they had escaped treason and its relentless clutches, by the civil war, if not utter annihilation, from the very causes so vehemently condemned by Mr. May.

There are now in our metropolis thousands, who, holding the Union and Government paramount to all other considerations, would gladly forego former differences, and support Mr. Davis, feeling confident he would not deceive them. The question with us is narrowing down to the Union. Governor is a bad cause—coarse abuse. The persistent virulence of these attacks on the part of the London journals, is natural and perhaps excusable in view of the very heavy loss they will sustain in ruin to British credit from the loss of American capital in Southern products. Great Britain needs cotton to manufacture money and capital in London as well as for Lancashire looms.

LETTER FROM COLORADO.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ROCKY MOUNTAIN, MOUNTAIN CITY, COLORADO TERRITORY, Sept. 28, 1861.

Amid the din of war and the clash of resounding arms, resulting as from the States, I doubt not that a short space in the columns of your paper will be allotted me, devoted to the prospects and affairs of this section of country.

In relation to military affairs, everything around here is all alive by way of raising volunteers. The rolling drum beats a short distance from me every day, calling volunteers to their post of duty. No flag waves here but the Stars and Stripes—no forces march here but to the tune of the Union. A regiment of the Rocky Mountain boys, recently raised here, soon to be sent to the States, will prove themselves of the most serviceable kind. You will hear no complaints from them of sore feet in walking six or seven miles, as on the road to Manassas, but they are capable of walking thirty or forty miles per day and fight for the sport of it all night, without suffering any great inconvenience. Accustomed to camp life, and frequently sleeping on the ground, with nothing but a blanket over them, they are as much at home beneath the spreading canopy of heaven as in their rude mountain cabins.

In relation to the mining prospects here, I have surveyed the field to some extent, and find from observation that the country is unquestionably rich in gold beyond a doubt, one thing must be borne in mind, that not more than one half that is published in the Denver papers should be considered reliable. There is a dark picture to this country, which seldom meets the public gaze through the medium of the press. It is universally admitted that this is the best mining country to work, in the known world, and at the same time, it is believed it is the richest gold country in the world, especially if the gold from the pyrites can be separated, which is now considered by a chemical process to be reduced almost to a certainty.

In Russell's Gulch, where I am now stopping, nearly all the quartz mills are doing well. The mills in this gulch (eight or nine in number) have nearly all passed out of the hands of the original owners, by reason of their non-success, and have gone into other hands, that are working them to advantage; and to my certain knowledge, nearly all are clearing over and above expenses, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred dollars per week.

The country is just beginning to develop itself by way of lead claims. Many men have failed so far; but I predict that for the next three years, there will be more fortunes made here, than any other mining country in the world; but let no person come here with the expectation of realizing a competency under three years' expectation to business, being content all the time, with the ups and downs, consequent in a mining country, and still persevering on until the wheel of fortune comes up. J. L. B.

What Iroquois has Done.

MIDDLEPORT, Iroquois Co., Ill., Oct. 15, 1861.

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In addition to the companies already named, Co. B, Capt. Wm. Wiggs, has already enlisted nearly a full company, about one half of whom are now in camp near your city. They will form a part of the 51st Regiment.

A company is also being formed at Onarga, and one at Loda. Mr. Elijahiet R. Knight, of Onarga, who has been very actively engaged in raising a company at that place, informs me that he has seventy-five men enlisted, and that he will go into camp this week, near Chicago, and will form part of a regiment being organized by Col. Mulligan, in regular army. Mr. Hiram E. Barstow, of Loda, expects that he will be able to take his company into camp at Camp Oliver also in a few days. This company will form a part of the Frontier Regiment. Both these gentlemen, on account of their well known energy of character, will have been quite successful in raising recruits.

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BRITISH CREDIT SYSTEM.

Secret of English Commercial Supremacy.

[From the N. Y. World.]

The credit system of Great Britain is that by which she controls most of the trade and monetary capital of other countries, and the source from whence is derived an immense surplus capital and power. It originated during the war with the first Napoleon, when the ingenuity of the British was taxed to the utmost in order to acquire money and means with which to maintain the contest with France. It has continued in operation from that time to the present, an ingeniously devised scheme for maintaining the supremacy of Great Britain by making tributary to it the products and capital of other countries. This system consists in exchanging British bills of exchange and letters of credit for the cash of the countries with which Great Britain trades. These bills of exchange and letters of credit are payable "after sight," when accepted or confirmed in Great Britain, at various terms of credit, ranging from sixty days to twelve months, in addition to the time occupied in the transit, so that the clear credit is that named in the bill, which usually reads for the case if drawn "after date" instead of "after sight." For example, the parties in Baltimore who bought for cash in the ground, with nothing but a blanket over them. They are as much at home beneath the spreading canopy of heaven as in their rude mountain cabins.

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Grand Split in the Southern Confederacy.

[Editorial Correspondence of Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1861.

The quarrel between Wise and Floyd is not the only smoke that conceals the boiling and tempestuous volcano now working in the heart of the Southern Confederacy. You will soon see many more signs of disagreements and divisions. There are already two great parties in the seceded States—one composed of violent and proscriptive men like Davis of Mississippi; Mason, Wise, and Fryar, of Virginia; Cobb of Georgia, Slidell of Louisiana, Regan and McCulloch of Texas, and Zollicoffer of Tennessee—and the other of politicians like Governor Brown of Georgia, Summers of Va., Magoffin and Powell of Ky., Geo. W. Jones of Tenn., Sebastian of Ark., Nicols and Boulligny of La., who are supposed to be in favor of a peaceable adjustment, and are free in the expression of their opinion that the war ought never to have taken place. Only a few weeks ago the Richmond *Examiner* denounced Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens as "the petted idol and hope of corrupt and servile speculators and jobbers in the South." Davis does not conceal his contempt for the compromisers who were forced to run from the Free States to Richmond, and often show their contempt by insulting treatment of the Vice-President. Our last advices from Richmond state that not one dollar of British money is used, but, on the contrary, Great Britain advances American cash on sterling exchange, and has done so to a large amount. Mr. Hiram E. Barstow, of Loda, expects that he will be able to take his company into camp at Camp Oliver also in a few days. This company will form a part of the Frontier Regiment. Both these gentlemen, on account of their well known energy of character, will have been quite successful in raising recruits.

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HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 & 137--Lake St.--135 & 137

CARPETS,

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W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co., Of Cincinnati, O.

DEALERS IN Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.

No. 86 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS.

PAR:

Bank of Bloomington. City Bank of Ottawa. Mechanics' Bank, Hardin. Reapers' Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1.......VALUE 90 CENTS.

Alton Bank.	Kane County Bank.
Bank of Galena.	McLean County Bank.
Bank of Northern Illinois.	
No. 2.......VALUE 92 CENTS.	
Bank of Illinois.	Edgar County Bank.
Bank of Sparta.	Union Bank.
No. 3.......VALUE 88 CENTS.	
Cumberland County Bank.	E. I. Tinkham, & Co.'s B'k.
Mahaiwe Bank.	Bank of Ashland.
No. 4.......VALUE 80 CENTS.	
Bank of America.	International Bank.
Bank of Indemnity.	Illinois River Bank.
Pittsfield Bank.	Quin River Bank.
Pamet Bank.	United States Stock Bank.
No. 5.......VALUE 77 CENTS.	
American Bank.	Merchants Bank, Carmi.
Illinois Central Bank.	Highland Bank.
No. 6.......VALUE 72 CENTS.	
Marshall County Bank.	Earle Bank.
Fulton Bank.	Patriotic Bank.
Illinois State Security B'k.	
No. 7.......VALUE 65 CENTS.	
Bank of Commerce.	Kankakee Bank.
Jackson County.	Olympic Bank.
Bond County Bank.	State Stock Bank.
Columbian.	Reapers' Bank of Illinois.
Bank of Elgin.	Wheat Growers' Bank.
Lake Michigan Bank.	Warren County.
Bull's Head Bank.	
No. 8.......VALUE 55 CENTS.	
Bank of Geneseo.	Bank of Eastern Illinois.
Bank of Naperville.	Bank of Pekin.
Agricultural Bank.	[illegible]
Bank of Albion.	Franklin Bank.
Farmers' & Drovers' B'k.	Bank of Hamilton.
Kaskaskia Bank.	Prairie State Bank.
Hampden Bank.	Bank of Illinois.
Humboldt Bank.	Continental Bank.
Bank of Aurora.	Railroad Bank.
Republic.	Grayville Bank.
Prairie State Bank.	Bank of Carmi.
Farmers' Bank, S. Canton.	Bank of Quincy.
Garden State Bank.	Pike County.
No. 9.......VALUE 51 CENTS.	
Alsace Bank.	Bank Carmi.
Southern Illinois.	Corn Planters' Bank.
Corn Exchange Bank.	Commercial B'k Pekin.
Canal Bank.	Jersey County Bank.
Bank of Raleigh.	Bank of Quincy.
Plowman's Bank.	Southern Bank of Illinois.
Illinois State Bank.	Morgan County Bank.
National Bank.	American Exchange Bank.
Bank of Benton.	
No. 10.......VALUE 48 CENTS.	
Bank of Alton.	Peoria.
Chester.	Grand Prairie Bank.
Commonwealth.	Douglas Bank.
Quincy.	Mississippi River Bank.
Ottawa.	Bank of Southern Illinois.
Citizens' Bank.	National Bank.
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We pay in GOLD within 5 cents of Milwaukee and Madison rates. They pay... WRIGHT & BROTHER.

Parties remitting ... "United States Express" ... marking their packages "Beacon Contract of Wright & Brother." ... [illegible]

L. D. OLMSTED. LYMAN BAIRD.

LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

—OF—

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.

We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of

PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.

Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or our correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia as preferred by our ... [illegible] ... in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

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NEW DRESS GOODS,

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The New Black and White Goods for Dresses and Raglans,

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A Splendid variety,

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TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.

A CARD.

Having held for four years past personal and official relation with very many American Inventors, while discharging the duties of ... a member of the BOARD OF APPEALS in the UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE ... the capacity of CHIEF CLERK, ... SIONER and EXAMINER ... my appointment to the ... [illegible]

I would also announce that I have formed a professional co-partnership with

ROBERT W. FENWICK, ESQ.,

Who for fifteen years has been engaged in procuring Patents for Inventors, and by whom the Patent Agency ... [illegible]

Communications in view of obtaining Patents ... [illegible]

Instructions and Patent Laws ... Inventions free of charge.

DE WITT C. LAWRENCE,

Attorney and Counsellor ... [illegible]

Special Notices.

Diptheria and Croup.—For these formidable and dangerous diseases TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy if used in season. Apply freely to the Throat and Chest and cover with a Hot Flannel. This Ointment has been before the public over twenty years, and constantly increasing demand has established its reputation as a superior Liniment in all cases where a soothing and healing remedy is required, particularly in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys, Spinal Affections, Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, Wounds and Bruises.

See Pamphlet with Agent, and around each bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year when coughs and colds are troublesome every family should have a safe and certain remedy at hand. RANSOM'S HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing. It is not only pleasant for children to take, but is a certain cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO., (Proprietors), Earlville, Madison County, N.Y. oc1lxim

Jayne's Ague Mixture is an infallible remedy for Fever and Ague. The experience of many years in almost every climate, proves that where used in strict accordance with the directions, it has rarely failed to cure—not only breaking the chills —but by removing the morbid habit of the system,— preventing the recurrence of the disease.

Fever and Ague,

though not in itself dangerous, is apt, unless speedily removed, to have such a pernicious effect on the system, as to engender disorders much more baneful than itself, and which not only render the after-life of the patient miserable, but are in themselves often fatal. A prompt and effectual remedy is therefore what is wanted, and as such

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is confidently recommended.

For sale by Messrs. FULLER & FINCH, Nos. 24 and 26 Market street, Chicago, and by Agents throughout the country. oct g-65-1m

A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the receipt of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no15-eow-4-1y

Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is a positive, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an INTERNAL remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business and may be taken by children and persons of the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Testimonials like the following,—hundreds of them— can be obtained from persons well known, who freely give their testimony in its behalf.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound is the best medicine for the disease I ever saw."

CHARLES A. SMITH,

No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

"After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last spring, I was entirely cured with two bottles of Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound.

NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Frankfort, Boston.

"Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced by a friend to try Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound. I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.

D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer,

No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, corner State and Randolph streets, Chicago, wholesale and retail agent for the Northwestern States. R. H. LANDON, Agent. The trade supplied. ty19-61-ly

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully restores the natural color and beauty to hair that has become grey, with only a few applications without dyeing or coloring the skin. It prevents dandruff, fastens the hair, and cures all eruptions or itching of the scalp.

Mr. Bailey, one of the publishers of the Chicago City Directory, in the Merchants' Monthly Circular, says: "I have used Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative and believe it to be the best article ever introduced into the West or anywhere else. It softens beautifully the hair, restores it to its former color and brilliancy, and much improves personal appearance." The Ladies like it. Price $1 per bottle. Western Depot IVES' DRUG STORE, No. 102 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders strictly attended to. Address Dr. J. IVES, Chicago. se5x3m

Co-Partnership Notices.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE, Corner Lake and Lasalle streets. Rev. E. P. PERRY, President—established 1856—J. DYRENFURTH, Principal.

Business hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 9 P. M. The evening classes commence October 1st, and continue for ... Life Scholarships $40, payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships, embracing both Departments, $65, payable in advance. oc2x1m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Muschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale Liquor Business in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand dollars cash to the capital stock in said firm, that the said Otto Muschlechner has contributed the sum of four thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and ... and that the said partnership is to be commenced ... day of October, A. D. 1861, and is to continue for ... until the second day of October, A. D. ... that the firm name of said Partnership is to be Otto Muschlechner, who resides in the City of Chicago, and the said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois.

OTTO MUSCHLECHNER.

ANDREW SCHALLER.

DRUMMOND & FORD, Attorneys.

Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861. oc1x3w

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. M. STINE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled up by Mr. J. M. Stine, at the old stand, No. 37 Lake street, up stairs, to whom all debts due to the firm are to be paid.

J. M. STINE.

MAX KRAMER.

Chicago, August 1st 1861.

J. M. STINE would respectfully inform his friends and the trade generally, that he will continue the

WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS BUSINESS

At the old stand,

No. 37 Lake Street, Up Stairs,

And solicits a continuance of their patronage.

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

99.......South Clark Street.......99

Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipzic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,

At the Lowest New York Prices.

Post Office Box 3401.

IN PRESS:—The Singing School, or Part 1st of

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

By the popular American Composer, ... WESLEY MARTIN, will be published and for sale by the 20th of September next.

Price 40 C ts Retail.

Liberal discount to Dealers and Teachers. Orders should be sent to the publishers, H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph street, Chicago.

R E M O V A L.—

A. JUDSON HIGGINS

Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to

51 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,

Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly lessened, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable.

Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing

A. JUDSON HIGGINS,

95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our Furs, and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.

Military Caps made to order.

J. & A. HERZOG, 135 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S

FURS.

Ladies Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Bags, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

Furriers and Manufacturers,

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Altered, ... warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Lumber, &c.

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To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am ... [illegible] ... Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding, Flooring, Fencing, Shingles, Lath, &c., &c. ... at the LOWEST MARKET ... Orders receive prompt attention. ... Yard ... Beach street, between Polk and ... GEO. A. WILLIAMS.

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MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-class securities,

At Low Rates.

Also, will advance on first class Collaterals for 60 or 90 days. B. F. DOWNING & CO. 70 Clark street, Sherman's Block.

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Exchange Bank Building,

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A general Banking business transacted. Exchange on the East bought and sold.

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Corner Lake and Lasalle streets......Chicago, Ill. Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

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ISETT & BREWSTER, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Bullitt & Fairthorne, Philadelphia; S. Sturges & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, &c.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis.

T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, Marine Bank Building, will continue a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

EXCHANGE on LONDON AND PARIS for sale, and LETTERS OF CREDIT granted, available anywhere on the Continent of Europe.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Incorporated.........February, 1857.

Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS.

From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock. JOHN C. HAINES, President.

B. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Exchange, BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.

No. 22 Clark Street......Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.

Dated this 20th day of May A. D. 1861.

GEO. SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Dentists' Cards.

DENTISTRY REASONABLE

DR. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter, for the benefit of his patrons, the country at large and himself, put up Artificial Dental work at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate	$[illegible] to $[illegible]	
Upper " "	[illegible]	
Upper " " Vul. Rubber	[illegible]	
Lower " "	[illegible]	
Entire " " Silver	[illegible]	
Upper " "	[illegible]	
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates	1 to 10	
His Beautiful Gold Fillings	1 to [illegible]	

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he feels able and willing to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities, MORE ROOM, and a desire to supply the wants of the West, prompts and justifies me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to my Post Office Box No. 4448, Chicago, Ill.

TERMS CASH.

Office, No. 85 Clark street, opp. Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 58 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, such as FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, or the insertion of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

Educational.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $110,000,) ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL, under an officer of United States Army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS.—$175 per school year for board, furnished room, fuel, lights, washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 300 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER, Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of

PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,

Together with every variety of Fittings for the same, Steam-Boilers and Boiler Flues, Steam and Water Gauges, Steam, Power and Hand Pumps,

STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings and Babbitt Metal.

102 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

D. GOODRICH,

GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE,

Corner of Clark and Monroe Streets, (Up Stairs)

SOUTH-WEST OF POST OFFICE.

The subscriber offers his services as Agent to the public to transact any business as an Agent. Buying Lumber for persons or dealers in the country, or disposing of cargoes of Lumber, Shingles, Cedar Posts or Wood. Also, collecting Debts, buying Goods for country merchants or others or the selling of Country Produce, by the boat or car load. Any business sent to him will be promptly attended to at a reasonable commission. Address

D. GOODRICH, Drawer 5771, Chicago, Ill.

REFERENCES.—Cooley, Farwell & Co., Dry Goods Merchants, Chicago, Ill.; D. R. Holt, Cashier of Merchants' Savings, Loan & Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.; Thos. W. Olcott, President Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank, Albany, N. Y.; W. Goodrich, Attorney at Law, 74 Wall street, N. Y.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS. Factory corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse 71 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.

J. S. MITCHELL. LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper: ... [illegible] ... Also are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER ... reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes. ... Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. ... kegs of ... Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

Cash paid for Rags.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. ... P. O. Box 2888.

Scales.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

85 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 50 Lasalle street, ... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1861.

"ON THE MARCH."

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

Huzza! the regiment is ready—
Our knapsacks full, our bayonets bright,
Come, comrades, let us march on steady,
Marshaled and eager for the fight.

Strike we our tents, in order muster,
And wait the Colonel's first command—
Lift up our flag and round it cluster,
Sworn to defend it heart and hand.

Our country calls; the drums are beating,
Throughout the land from East to West;
Advance! quick step! there's no retreating;
The promptest, bravest, are the best.

What though behind we leave our treasures,
Our household darlings, home-born joys,
Our work, our business and our pleasures,
Our wives and sweethearts, girls and boys?

We go to win a richer booty
Than all our labor could afford;
We freely go to do our duty,
And see the rule of Right restored.

Then march, brave boys, with cheerful faces,
And join McClellan's mighty band,
Resolved to rise to noble places,
Or die to save our native land.

State of Things in Western Virginia.

We must begin seriously to question whether, except for the strategic position, Western Virginia is worth saving from the clutches of the Richmond junta. That there are some reliable Union men is doubtless true, but the proportion of them is scarcely greater than would have saved Sodom. The mass of the people seem to be deficient in manhood for their self-preservation. Our army has, therefore, from the first, been compelled to consider themselves in an enemy's country, and to distrust all until, in exceptional cases, the contrary should be proved. With one hand we have held in check the destroying hordes that were pouring across the Allegany, and with the other we have been occupied among an unappreciative or openly hostile people. Take out a few hundred Union men, and the balance, so far as there is any value in them, might as well go to the dogs. Even the Wheeling *Intelligencer* is constrained to speak out, as witness the following:

Look at the state of things in some of the outer counties. If reliable men are to be relied upon, we are to believe that this very day, men from the rebel army—former citizens of Taylor, Preston, Harrison, and other counties —are coming back into winter quarters. Coming back to promote treason and house themselves for the cold season. Coming back as the emissaries of Jeff. Davis and Beauregard, on a leave of absence, to see how the land lies among us; to report upon our strength and our weakness; to make us as much weaker as possible; to thoroughly spy out the land; to beguile the unwary, disaffect the loyal, confirm the wavering disloyal; in short, coming back to plot our ruin as far as possible. They are permitted to do this. They are not arrested. Only a feeble complaint is made here and there by an almost despondent Unionist. It is likely that none of them will be arrested; that they will be allowed to do just as they always did—to go and come, plot and plan just as they did months ago. No one in authority esteems it his business to take any steps for their riddance. Each one depends on somebody else, and somebody else in his turn depends on some other one. And so the matter goes.

Is there no vigor in our cause at all? Is there no power in the arms of our authorities? Are we paying our money—are we suffering all the annoyances of revolution—are we kept restless by day and night, all for nothing. Are the wicked to go hand in hand unpunished among us all the time, until we are vexed out —worn out—utterly despondent—utterly demoralized and imbeciled? This is the serious question. Who will answer it? Will commanders? Who will do anything? The loyal people of Western Virginia would worship a bold, vigorous, relentless set of leaders— whose policy should be iron as Draco, and whose justice should be even more swift, severe and terrible than was Cromwell's. Is there one such among us? Is there even a blind Dandolo among us?

Look how it has been. Dr. Parsons, a member of the last Wheeling Convention—as good a man, as pure a patriot, probably, as lives— has since August last been kept an exile at Cranberry Summit, in Preston county, almost within sight of his home, in Tucker county. An armed band of secession desperadoes had control of the county, although not a hundred in number. The Sheriff of the county had proclaimed that he would hang every man who voted for a division of the State. The county was terrorized. The Union men were defenceless because they were unarmed. They have been morally subjugated.

Now we put it to any true man, what would be the policy to pursue towards these desperadoes? Would it not be to hang and shoot every one of them as fast as they are caught. They have burned—they have robbed—they have committed burglary, and have despoiled prominent Union men with most vandal hands. To send a military expedition merely to catch these men and swear them and let them go, is a criminal and degrading mockery. There is not a quality of humanity or statesmanship or generalship in it. We beseech General Kelly, that as he values the admiration and eternal gratitude of our loyal people, that he make bare the arm of his utmost power in this expedition to Tucker county. Let it be one that traitors will shudder to think of.

A Frenchman King in Chili.

The Emperor of the French can now hail a Frenchman as a brother monarch. A new dynasty of kings has been founded in South America by an enterprising native of the Department of the Lot et Garonne, in France, named Orelie Antoine de Tounens, who has in solemn form proclaimed himself King of Araucania. He has been for six years among the tribes in the southern part of Chili, whose chief he had become, and among whom he appears to have obtained such influence as to induce them to submit to his authority. He has assumed the style and title of Orelie-Antoine I., and has granted a constitution to his subjects. This constitution establishes the attributes and privileges of the king, the unity of the Araucanian people, and the equality of all persons in the eye of the law. The country is divided into departments and communes, with prefects, prefectorial councils, municipal councils and so on, after the most approved style of French administrative practice. The right of succession to the throne is established in the line of the direct descendents of his Majesty; but in case of his dying without issue the crown will devolve on one of the members of the family, in such order as shall hereafter be established by royal ordinance.

British Sympathy and Cant.

Ten years ago that most estimable man of Massachusetts, William Ware, now (deceased) wrote a book about Europe, in which, while praising the English people for many good traits, he denounced the national habit of "*Cant*," as shown in the gravest matters, thus: "They lecture the virtues and duties of peace, and without scruple will let loose the dogs of war whenever their cottons, their woollens, their iron or their opium are interfered with. They are filled with very virtuous indignation at the continued existence of American slavery, although it was they who planted it here, and that too against our most earnest remonstrances, while at the same time they swallow without difficulty the slavery of 150,000,000 of Hindoos; they give suppers and breakfasts on Sundays, whereby armies of servants are detained in personal attendance on their masters throughout the day, and for a pretence stop the Sunday mail, that all the various operatives connected therewith may go to church and say their prayers. They are sadly pained that Americans should love the *dollar* so well—the only difference being that their love of the *pound* is the same, only five times as much." So much for English cant.

A Narrow Escape.

Blondin had a narrow "squeak" of it a few weeks ago at the Crystal Palace, England. It is related that he came upon the stage, the band struck up a lively march, and the performance, upon a rope 160 feet above the floor beneath, commenced. With a steady step, the acrobat paced the first few yards of his cord, then with marvelous agility quickened his steps into a round run, when, with a crash, his pole, weighing 60 pounds, snapped in the centre; the slight rim of iron attached to it as a support bent double. Blondin fell with easy skill astride the rope, and, grasping it with his thighs, was safe. The pole hung in two pieces from the cord, held together only by the clasp of iron. While his attendants hurried to and fro to procure assistance he alone remained calm, with a courage and coolness which it was impossible to regard without admiration. He gradually raised the broken pieces, bent double as they were, and with his shattered and ill-balanced pole he again stood up and walked the remainder of the distance.

The Canadian Press on Seward's Circular.

Both the *Leader* and *Globe* newspapers of today devote each a lengthy article to Seward's circular. The *Leader* says;

"If preparations of this nature are to be carried on, on the South shore, British power on the North is bound not to lag behind. It cannot be an idle spectator of works avowedly intended to be a menace against its dominions."

The *Globe* says "the Federal Government is exercising a wise discretion, which we of the British Empire, considering our antecedents, should be the last to impugn."

The Baggage of Wm. C. Preston Confiscated.

This morning Mr. George Bisbee gave information to the Surveyor of the Port, that two or more large cases belonging to Wm. C. Preston, late United States Minister to Spain, and now a General in the rebel army, had been brought to this port by the ship Germania, from Havre. The cases were discovered while the cargo of the ship was being discharged, yesterday. One of the packages is very large, probably containing Preston's diplomatic carriage. The others are of less pretentious size. The cases have all been removed to the public store, where they will, without doubt, be confiscated as rebel property.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser, 17th.*

A GANDER FOR THE TIMES.—Mr. Lyman Chase, who lives near the mouth of Chebacco Pond, Essex, Massachusetts, owns a gander, which chases every one who enters on his premises, and treats them with the utmost contempt. A few days since he gave chase to Mr. Chase's cow, and caught her by the nose and threw her to the ground. Mr. Chase's dog then gave chase to the gander, and it proved to be a wild goose chase, for the gander turned and gave chase to the dog, and caught him by the nape of the neck and carried him some distance before he could free himself. Mr. Chase thinks of sending him to Washington, in case of an attack by the rebels on the Capital. Who knows but he would save the country?

Seizure of Contraband Goods.

Yesterday morning Mr. Siamnus, surveyor of the port, "confiscated" one keg of rifle powder and one bundle of lead, which had been sold by a wholesale house in this city, and addressed to Stone & Co., Marietta, Mo. They were lying in the depot of the Western road, awaiting shipment.—*Keokuk Gate City, 18th.*

The clipper ship Great Republic, having received on board 500 horses, hauled out in the stream on Monday evening with part of her crew on board. The proceedings of hoisting in the reluctant animals (which had a broad band, or sling, placed around them for the purpose) attracted many spectators. In spite of kicking and squealing, all were got on board without serious accident.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Population of the whole British Empire as given by the latest official authorities: Home Islands, 29,250,000; North American Colonies, 3,875,000; European possessions, 305,000; West Indies and Guiana, 1,000,000; African Colonies, 870,000; Mauritius, Hong Kong, &c., 280,000; Australasian Group, 1,275,000; Ceylon, 1,754,000; British Indies, 135,500,000; Total, 174,109,000.

Wholesale Houses.

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Have removed to the large and commodious double store

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

Cheap for Cash.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

81 & 83...South Water Street...81 & 83

ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily adopt our new programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

Rawson & Bartlett,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

30.........LAKE STREET.........30

CHICAGO, ILL.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass. which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbers' prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes for all the States.

Saddlery Hardware, &c.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. Y. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

No. 238 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Are now receiving from their manufactories at

AUBURN, N.Y., NEWARK, N.J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,

THEIR FALL STOCK OF

SADDLE, HARNESS AND Carriage Materials,

Which, together with a complete assortment of

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Bows, Springs and Axles,

THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR

CASH

At Prices that will not be Undersold

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Have always on hand the largest assortment of

PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND

Oak and Hemlock

HARNESS LEATHER,

Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,

Which, together with everything pertaining to the

SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,

They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

NO. 22 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.

BAGS AND SACKS

Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.

SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS--BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 138 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—of any size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

Pittsburgh, Penn.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Seamless Grain Bags,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 inches to 40 inches wide.

We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO,

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.

62.......LAKE STREET.......62

We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

6,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
5,448 bdls.	SHEET IRON,
550 "	RUSSIA IRON,
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
23,500 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
225 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
26,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,300 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

Corner of State and Lake streets.

REMOVAL.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILL,

Wholesale Dealers

BOOTS AND SHOES

We have removed nearly opposite our old Stand to the commodious double store,

Nos. 29 and 31 Lake Street,

corner Wabash Avenue, where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be induced to call on us. We have now in store the

LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

in this market, which we shall offer at prices that cannot fail to convince our Northwestern Merchants it will be for their interest to buy of us instead of going East. To close

CASH BUYERS

We would particularly recommend an examination of our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64---Lake Street---64

CORNER OF STATE,

(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE. R. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE.

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

Having received our Spring Stock, we offer

At the very lowest market rates,

4,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.

3,500 Bdls. Sheet Iron, No. 16 to No. 28.

5,000 Lbs. Copper Bottoms.

3,000 Lbs. Braziers Copper.

1,200 Bdls. Bright Wire, No. 0 to No. 25.

150 Cases Sheet Zinc, assorted widths.

1,500 Bdls Best Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9.

3,500 Kegs Nails, Wheeling and other prime brands.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all descriptions at Factory prices.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, Shelf Hardware, Tinner's Tools Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, and Tinner's Goods of all descriptions, upon as favorable terms as the same can be procured from any market.

WILLIAM BLAIR. C. B. NELSON. O. W. BELDEN.

BOWEN BRO'S,

72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,

ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

MAKING THEIR STOCK

UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.

Buyers are invited to Examine.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

Large and Complete Stock of

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH.

AND

MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

MARTIN & BROS.

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

Low Prices.

We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words.

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

1861. FALL TRADE. 1861.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,

42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44

Dry Goods Jobbers,

And Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Hats and Caps,

ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave Central Depot, foot of Lake street ... [illegible]

Cincinnati Trains, via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M. Mail Train; 9:00 P. M. Fast Express; arrive in Chicago at 7:00 A. M. Fast Express, and 12:15 P. M. Mail Train.

The 9:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, July 28th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

THROUGH EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays), at 9:50 A. M., arriving at Cairo at 12 midnight. This train connects for Peoria, Alton, St. Louis, Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile.

ACCOMMODATION (every day) at 4:30 P. M. for Cairo and Way Stations, arriving at Cairo at 5:00 P. M. next day.

This train on Saturdays will run only to Urbana.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

[illegible]

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 285 Miles of Double Track,

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

All connecting direct to New York,

Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,

(435 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNA R. R."

H. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North Street, Baltimore.

LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State Street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Phila.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY,

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Wednesday, May 8th, 1861, trains will leave as follows:

Day Express 8:45 A. M.; Night Express 9:30 P. M. Through to all the above points, and connecting at both Prairie du Chien and La Crosse, with steamer for St. Paul, &c.

Way Passenger 3:45 P. M., for Janesville. Trains arrive 5:30 A. M.; 12:15 P. M.; 6:30 P. M.

L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, as follows:

[illegible] A. M.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)

[illegible] P. M.—Night Express (Saturdays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS.—At Anderson and Richmond for Piqua, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points in Kentucky.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Time to Cincinnati only 12 hours. Elegant Sleeping Cars on Night Trains.

Through Tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 112 Randolph street, Chicago (under the Sherman House).

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays.)

7:30 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.)

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg & Pittsburg

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCIN-NATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and ...

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West at the Company's Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.

S. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

1861.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

New York Day Express:

7:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with train on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Monroe, Detroit and Jackson.

Night Express:

7:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 7:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters used on all trains.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements used only on this and all connecting roads.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sts.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, April 14th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows. Sundays excepted:

9:45 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 9:45 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:30 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 9:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot Chicago, at 8:30 A. M. daily, (except Sunday), and arrives at 8:30 P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:30 P. M., daily.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leave at 9:00 A. M., and arrive at 9:30 P. M., Sundays excepted.

Night Express leaves at 9:15 P. M. Saturday excepted; arrives at 6:15 A. M., Monday excepted.

Joliet Accommodation 4:00 P. M., Sundays excepted.

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.

On and after TUESDAY, Oct. 1st, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

8:45 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:50 P. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 2:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:50 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD. Chicago, Aug. 29th, 1861.

Shippers take Notice.—On and after this date all articles "CONTRABAND OF WAR," will not be received or transported by this road, without a permit signed by authority of the United States, State of Illinois, or the Mayor of the City of Chicago.

C. C. WHEELER, Gen. Ft Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express at 8:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted) arrives at 8:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Night Express leaves at 11:30 P. M. ... arrives at 6:45 A. M. (Mondays excepted.) Aurora Accommodation leaves at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

Tobacco.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S

Manufactured Tobacco.

EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers, 79 South Water-st., Chicago,

Are Agents at wholesale for the above ... [illegible]

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70

PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House.

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

E. G. L. FAXON,

70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters.

51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,

House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,

NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

STATIONERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers.

Having the three departments of

Paper Ruling,

Printing and

Binding,

Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,

To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,

132 LAKE STREET.

GO TO

STATIONERS' HALL,

No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,

FOR

BLANK BOOKS,

Stationery,

GOLD PENS,

PRINTING,

BOOK BINDING

And every article required in the

OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of

Ruling, Printing or Binding,

And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.

F. MUNSON,

MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Lake Transportation.

1861.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE.

TIME AND INSURANCE SAVED

VIA

CHICAGO, PORT SARNIA AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY LINE.

Reliable and simple arrangements for the transportation of GRAIN and property of all kinds via this route by first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels from Chicago to Sarnia, GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY from Sarnia to Hamilton and Toronto, and first-class Propellers and Sail Vessels daily from Hamilton to Oswego, Montreal, and all American and Canadian Ports on Lake Ontario, making this a most desirable route for the shipment of Produce.

TIME AND INSURANCE will be less by this than by any other line, as the entire distance and danger of navigation via "St. Clair Flats" and "Lake Erie" is saved.

For Freight or Passage apply to A. E. GOODRICH, 7 and 8 River street, or to

A. WALLINGFORD, Agent G. W. Railway, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets.

THE

WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.

AND

WESTERN EXPRESS.

1861.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL

AND

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,

Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of

130 Canal Boats,

Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.

THE WESTERN EXPRESS,

(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:

The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	KENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAY FLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, or to A. ... [illegible]

For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:

EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.

HUGH ALLEN, Fr't Agent, ...

A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House.

[illegible]

CONSIGNEES:

BOND & SPENCER, Cleveland, Ohio.

DENNISON & SMITH & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

[illegible]

J. F. KIRKLAND, Sheboygan, Wis.

RICHMOND & TUTTLE, Agents,

Foot of State street, Chicago.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,

Fresco and Decorative Painters,

101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.

FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING

In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of private residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois, and other States. ... [illegible]

JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington-st.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS AND WIGWAM TONIC.

USE THE

OLD SACHEM BITTERS

It is the finest and best

SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.

IT IS AN UNEQUALED

Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.

IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.

TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.

For sale by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, 40 South Water street, Chicago.

WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor, New Haven, Conn.

Principal Depot, 145 Water street, N. Y.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.

[illegible]

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & E. R. Fuller & Co.

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

Catarrh in the Nose.

The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs.

It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE.

Post Office Box 633, Chicago, Ill.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANE & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness, in short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, &c., &c., will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or deleterious substances. ... [illegible]

Consultations and Examinations FREE OF CHARGE.

All Communications strictly confidential. Office in the ... Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Address J. H. McCANE, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to our address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, ... [illegible]

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES, AND IRON FURNITURE

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. ... Manufactory 187 and 189 East Washington street.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,

Coppersmiths,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

ALSO—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

HURLBUT'S GREAT TIGHT BARREL STAVE

SAWING AND DRESSING MACHINE,

PATENTED JULY 3d, 1860.

The greatest invention of the age.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

A discovery of national importance.—[N. Y. Tribune.

Deserving the highest praise in both construction and action.—[Scientific American.

It is the favorite of all at the Exhibition, (Chicago Mechanics Institute)—[Chicago Tribune.

We give it our hearty approbation, and commend it to all lumbermen, believing it opens a mine of wealth to them.—[St. Louis Republican.

The undersigned are the Inventors and Patentees and still own the right to the following territory, to-wit:—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Minnesota, Maine, Louisiana, Tennessee, Arkansas, Maryland, Florida, Vermont, Alabama, Oregon, New Jersey, Delaware and Rhode Island. We are now prepared to sell State, County and Town Rights.

We build a splendid new style machine, capable of making a stave from one to six feet long, and of any desired thickness, from ¼ of one inch to 1½ inches.

The machine is automatic, and is WARRANTED to make a PERFECT TIGHT Barrel Stave.

The following persons have the machines in operation, and to them we would respectfully refer the public:—Hayward & DeWolf, Michigan City, Indiana; Cheney, Post & Co., Ashley, Ill.; L. R. & R. W. Alley, Batesville, Indiana; N. J. Templeton, Cincinnati, Ohio; Caswell & Davidson, Parkersburg, Virginia; A. Thornton & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

We will take real estate or good personal property in exchange for machines and rights.

Persons wishing to make inquiry in regard to said territory will please address HURLBUT BROTHERS & CO., Post Office Box 3643, Chicago, Illinois.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,

Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track and chilled rollers and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers, of best pattern. Made and sold by KLINE, GREELEY & CO., late Kline & Humphrey, 42 Canal street, corner of Randolph street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, James W. Cochran, of the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, executed to me, the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of fifteen certain Coupon Bonds therein described, which Deed of Trust bears date the first day of August, A. D. 1856, and is recorded in the Recorder's Office of said County of Cook, in Book No. 129 of Deeds, at Page No. 152; and, whereas, default has been made in the payment said bonds and their interest coupons thereto attached and belonging; and application has been made to me by the legal holder thereof to sell said premises under said Deed of Trust for the purposes therein expressed.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, in said County of Cook, to the highest bidder for cash, on the ... day of ... 1861, at ... o'clock ... all the premises in said Deed of Trust described, to-wit:—Sub lots number four, five, six, and seven, in Cochran's Subdivision of Lot number eight, in Block number twenty four, in the original Town of Chicago, in said City of Chicago, in said County of Cook and State of Illinois.

GEORGE SCOVILLE, Trustee.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 14th, 1861.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the second day of February, A. D. 1860, William T. Miller, executed to the undersigned, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the date upon the real estate hereinafter described, which was duly recorded in the Recorder's Office of the County of Carroll, and State of Illinois, in Book 7, of Trust Deeds, Page 145, to secure the payment of one promissory note in said Trust Deed particularly described.

[illegible]

Chicago, October 1st 1861.

CHANCERY NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1861. Frederick ... vs. Lycurgus L. Larton, Sarah A. Larton ... [illegible]

... WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

JOHNSON & SAGE, Compl'ts' Sol'rs.

Commission Merchants.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscriber have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of

RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.

We shall confine ourselves strictly to a Commission Business. We are prepared to make Cash Advances on property consigned to us for sale or on shipments to Eastern markets. (Office No. 84 South Water street.)

B. P. RAYMOND.

J. C. WRIGHT.

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1861. B. P. WHITNEY.

T. MAPLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.

Cash advances made on Consignments.

T. MAPLE. J. S. MAPLE.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. In connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

DATER, STEWART & CO,

Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR. D. STEWART. J. Y. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

188.......SOUTH WATER STREET.......188

Alvin's Building,

Business confined strictly to commission.

ALBERT MORSE. W. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

S. SHACKFORD. G. M. HOW.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively commission. Advances made on consignments. 177 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. E. F. W. ELLIS.

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1841.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.

RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.

No. 225 South Water street..........Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Paxton Mills.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c., in this market.

PETER MACQUEEN. A. S. GRINDON.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6....Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill....No. 6

Personal and undivided attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE opened at 169 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties acquainted in Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. C. F. BRITT. E. L. NICHOLS.

A. PEUGNET

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.

Office, No. 9 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.

P. O. Box 4097.

REFERENCES.—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. E. W. Raymond, S. W. Hurley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; J. Harsen, Rapha & Co., New York; J. R. Lucas, Esq., Edward Pease, Esq., New York. ... Liberal advances made on consignments.

CASH ADVANCES.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

Liverpool and London.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on consignments to the above house of

BACON, LARD, PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,

By THOMAS NASH.

MURRY NELSON & CO.,

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 68 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, giving the shippers the privilege of selling in either market.

MURRY NELSON. E. A. STEVENS.

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 126 and 128 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 12 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. ... STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 205 South Water street, second door west of Wells street. Give their exclusive attention to the sale of produce ... Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELLING.

CULVER & COMPANY

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water Street, Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. A. S. CULVER.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse,.......No. 21 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Seeds, &c., on commission.

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Fire Proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,

PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 101 South Water St., Pomeroy's Building, Post Office Drawer 6075, Chicago. REFERENCES—... Wm. Martin, Esq. ... Freight Agent G. B. ... [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, Dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c. No. 18 and 20 South Water street. ... [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. P. GRIFFIN. A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

152 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,

General Commission Merchants,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. G. W. UPDIKE.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock. No. 212½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

WATSON V. COE. WM. H. ... S. L. UNDERWOOD.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other Produce, on commission. No. 145 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago.

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to

169 Randolph Street,

Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons and those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprises some of the largest, best and most fashionable Furniture in the West.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES

Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut, Oak Sideboard Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Mahogany and Rosewood ... [illegible]

LESTER & CO'S PATENT

Heating and Ventilating Furnace,

For Houses, Churches, School Rooms, Public Halls, &c.

This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular notice is not necessary. ... [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL CONCERNED, as THOMAS B. WOOD & Co. are receiving a large invoice of ... Glass, imported by them ... [illegible]

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL... [illegible]

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ Lewis H. Davis is announced as a candidate for County Clerk.

A Chicago Landlord Abroad.—Job Taber, Esq., long one of the landlords of the Richmond House in this city, has leased the Biddle House in Detroit, and opens this week.

Burglary.—The office of Blanchard & Borland, coal dealers, corner of Market and Washington streets, was entered by burglars last night, and robbed of seventy cents, all the money the drawer contained.

Dearborn Street.—A good, substantial boulder pavement is being put down on Dearborn street, between Lake and South Water streets. Hardly a place in the city more needed this improvement. Let the good work—in the paving line—go on.

New Lamp and Oil Depot.—Mr. J. C. Meeteer has established a new Oil and Lamp store at No. 49 North Clark street, under the Foster House. His articles are in quality first class, and he ought to receive the patronage of the public. Give him a call.

Sociable.—The regular sociable of the Young Mens' Christian Association occurs on Monday evening, the 21st inst. It will be a good time, and among the other exercises the plan proposed by the Association for affording relief to the destitute of our city during the coming winter, will be presented. Let all be present.

Winter Evenings.—We are sure that we will receive the thanks of our young men for suggesting that they spend their evenings in Sloan's Commercial College, where they can acquire a complete commercial education, and a beautiful style of business writing. The rooms are spacious, elegantly furnished and brilliantly lighted. Open every evening except Sunday.

The National Hymns.—McNally & Co. have received "The National Hymns," edited by Richard Grant White, Chairman of the National Hymn Committee, bound in a neat volume, which describes in a capital manner how they were written, how they were not written, and how none of them got the five hundred dollar prize. The same firm have received Harper's Magazine for November, an excellent number, and a large and new assortment of photograph albums.

Dinner to Col. Webb.—The friends of Col. Webb, of the Douglas Brigade, who has been filling the post of Government Quartermaster here for the past two months, gave him a parting dinner at the Sherman House, last evening. The set out was elegant and the affair, prolonged to a late hour, was said to have been unusually pleasant. The Colonel joins his regiment now in Missouri, where, we doubt not, he will do gallant service.

Personal.—Hon. W. Kellogg, Ind.; G. Piper, Canton, Ill.; Lieut. John G. Davis; Lieut. E. D. Baldwin, U. S. A.; Lieut-Colonel Malmbex, U. S. A.; S. Haskell, St. Louis; G. V. Pomeroy, N. Y.; P. T. Earle and lady, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. Murdock, H. B. Murdock, N. Y.; R. W. Fraser, Halifax; Geo. H. Bains, Washington, D. C.; Geo. Coffing, Conn.; J. G. Robertson, Montreal; Hon. D. P. Rhodes, Cleveland, are among the arrivals at the Tremont House.

"Sailing on a Golden Sea."—Our lake craft at present are coming nearer the poetical idea of "sailing on a golden sea" than probably ever before. A vessel capable of carrying 20,000 bushels of corn to Buffalo gets the neat little sum of $5,800 for the job—no matter if it is only worth $5,000, hull and rigging. Nineteen cents a bushel for carrying corn to Buffalo, while the farmer who prepares the ground, plants, plows, gathers and prepares it for market gets only 7@10c per bushel!

Business Education.—Any young man who has an hour or two of leisure time each day, can spend it where it will produce him ten fold returns, by acquiring a thorough business education, which can be done by spending the said leisure time at a good Mercantile College. Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile College is now open day and evening, and if a young man has but one hour per day to spare, he can spend that to advantage there.

Attempt to Murder Judge Wyche.—We learn from the Grand Rapids Eagle that Hon. J. P. Wyche, formerly of this city, but now United States Judge of Washington Territory, on the 30th of August last, was fired at twice through a window, at his residence in Vancouver. One shot, a Minie ball, took effect in his ankle. The cause of this attempt on the Judge's life, is a mystery. He had just arrived in the Territory, and hardly knew a person in the place.

☞ The square at the intersection of Michigan Avenue and South Water street, and South Water street thence to the east side of the Great Union Depot, has lately been newly paved, and now presents as pleasant a surface for vehicles as any street in the city. This location has been a terror to teamsters, hack men and all other owners of vehicles, for more than a year past; but the annoyance, after many efforts, has been finally overcome. So let us rejoice.

Recorder's Court.—In this tribunal Saturday, two cases occupied the entire day. The first was that of Dr. C. B. O'Ryan, indicted for perjury, and resulted in his acquittal.

The well known grain-swindling case, in which H. S. Kellogg, John B. Yale and T. C. Snow were defendants, occupied the afternoon session, and was given to the jury about six o'clock. They were out but a short time, returning with a verdict of guilty as to Snow and Yale and not guilty as to Kellogg.

A Missing Man.—Information is wanted concerning Wm. A. Hopkins, who was last seen on the night of the 14th instant, on West Canal street, bound, as he said, to the North-Western Depot, and apparently deranged. He is about twenty-five years old; five feet six inches high; and had on light checked cap drab overcoat, and wore long black hair, mustache and thin whiskers. Any person who will secure him or leave information which may lead to his recovery, with Chas. Tobey & Bro., 72 State street, will be suitably rewarded.

Sibley Tents.—Messrs. Hardenbergh and Foster, the well known ship chandlers and sail makers, have purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell the justly celebrated Sibley tent in all the Western States and Territories. The firm have most extensive resources for supplying any demand however large. They have just furnished two Wisconsin regiments in the most thorough manner, and have contracts for further supplies for other regiments. We recommend all regiments in process of organization to send in their orders as early as possible.

Stealing a Cow.—A man named James Ragan was arrested on Saturday for the larceny of a cow, the property of James Lynch, living on Sobor street. Ragan stole the cow several days since, drove it to Cicero, where he lives, and attempted to sell it to farmers in that vicinity. His attempt proving unavailing, he slaughtered the cow, but before he had disposed of her, the owner had discovered her whereabouts, and identified the hide and horns. Ragan was at once taken into custody and on Saturday was examined before the Police Magistrate, who fully committed him for trial in the Recorder's Court.

McClellan Dragoons.—Major Barker will be ready this (Monday) morning to receive recruits for his splendid squadron of Dragoons, at the cigar stores of James Duffy, 37 Clark street and 3 Tremont House. Major Barker would prefer a good sprinkling of young men from the country—hardy, sturdy, intelligent farmer boys, who know a horse, and understand just how to handle him; and he hopes to have many applications from this class of men, with the assurance that they will be received and enrolled with pleasure. Make application as above, as soon as possible.

Important Case.—On Saturday an important case was argued before his Honor Judge Drummond, in the Circuit Court of the United States, now in session, wherein James T. Soutter and David Hoadley are the plaintiffs, and the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company and Moss Harding and others are defendants. The suit was brought to foreclose the first mortgage bonds of the Company, involving an amount of three millions of dollars. This was a final hearing, and came up on a motion of the plaintiffs' counsel to dismiss a cross bill filed by the Railroad Company and Moss & Bradley. The arguments in the case were made by Hon. James F. Joy, of Detroit, for plaintiffs; J. L. Jernigan, Esq., of New York City, for defendants. Messrs. Walker, Van Arman & Dexter, of this city, [illegible]

Daring Escape of a Burglar from the City Armory.

On the 25th of June last, during the period when thieving rascalities of every description were nightly occurrences, the residence of Marcellus B. Smith, Esq., (of the well known firm of Smith, Pollard & Co.), No. 371 Wabash Avenue, was entered by a daring burglar. The rascal gained ingress to the house by removing a rear window, and ransacked every room, richly rewarding the risks he had run, by carrying off two valuable watches and all the silver-ware in the house, without detection or even alarming the inmates.

The next morning the loss was discovered, and the police were notified. Detectives were placed upon the track in every direction, but the burglar was evidently an experienced and professional character, and managed to conceal himself and his plunder so effectually that no trace of him could be discovered.

In the mean time the burglar had left for St Louis, taking his plunder with him. Arrived in that city, he went to his mother's, and after remaining there a few weeks, commenced disposing of the stolen property. His previous reputation was well known to the St. Louis officers, and this fact coupled with his eagerness to sell the watches and ware, created suspicions which led to his arrest and the subsequent recovery of a portion of the property. While under arrest, he partially confessed his crime, and sufficient information was obtained from his mother to identify him as the person who had broken into the house mentioned above.

About a fortnight since, he arrived in this city in charge of officers, and was delivered up to the authorities and lodged in jail. He was found to be none other than Alexander Phillimot, a genuine Dick Turpin, who had been connected with many robberies and burglaries in this city, and was a shrewd, daring and skilful operator; too shrewd, in fact to have ever suffered anything at the hands of the law for his prior rascalities.

As Mr. Smith and his family were absent in New York, an examination was delayed. In the mean time fresh proofs continually came in from St. Louis, establishing beyond the shadow of a doubt his perpetration of the burglary. So convincing and clear were these proofs, it was determined to defer an examination no longer, and Saturday last was set for his appearance before a Police Magistrate. About three o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Constable Keeler was dispatched by the Chief of Police to convey Phillimot from the jail to the Armory. Phillimot came without objection or resistance, and indeed was quite free in his conversation with the Constable about the merits of the case, and in expressing his conviction that he might clear himself in some manner from the charge against him. The sequel will show that he did, but not in a legal way.

The Constable brought his prisoner into Court, and as a case was on trial, placed him in the dock, which is shut out from the Court room by a high partition. Two other prisoners were in at the time, but both in a drunken sleep. The case was disposed of. The clerk called "Alexander Phillimot." A policeman opened the door, but to his intense astonishment no Phillimot was there! The window was open, and the bird had flown. Only the two drunken prisoners lay snoring obliviously.

The window was *three stories high*. Could he have jumped out? Every one rushed to the windows expecting to behold a lifeless mass upon the ground below, but there were no signs of any corpse or living man even. The next moment a laborer in the gas works, opposite the Armory, rushed into the Court room and narrated the manner of his escape.

The prisoner had got out of one of the windows which is always left open for purification purposes, and walked along the wide stone sill until he reached one of the pilasters of the building. These pilasters or square columns projecting a short distance from the wall, were dressed with rough faces and sides, and sufficiently narrow to be easily grasped by the edges. Clinging to the edges with his hands, and using the rough faces as a foot-ladder, the burglar had descended with cat-like agility, and when within a few feet of the ground, jumped the remaining distance, bounded across the street and dashed through the retort house connected with the gas works scattering the astonished workmen in every direction. Through the enclosure, out of the gate, into Monroe street he sped and was soon out of danger.

Police officers were dispatched in every direction; to the depots, along the various streets in the vicinity, and to the burglars old haunts, but no trace of him was found. He had not risked his neck to be so easily caught. He is still at large although the police are confident that they will soon retake him.

A Bad Mistake.—Considerable excitement was caused in the city, on Saturday, by a rumor upon the street that Calvin C. Flint, now under indictment for forgery and obtaining money under false pretences, was in the city. Mr. Flint left the city before any indictment was found against him, and the story of his return caused a lively interest upon the part of the numerous victims to his bogus drafts and checks to secure him and bring him before the tribunals of justice. The most exaggerated stories were set afloat, some having it that he was arrested in Baltimore by Pinkerton, and sent back here; others that his bondsman had caught him, and still others that he had voluntarily given himself up. The fact was taken for granted that he was in the city, and several persons boldly affirmed that they had seen him. The police were soon on the alert, and after a long investigation discovered that it was not "that man," but the "other man," who had caused the hue and cry.

A gentleman named Reed had the misfortune to closely resemble Flint in personal appearance. Mr. Reed had visited a banking office on Clark street to transact some business and was mistaken for Flint. The banker spread the story about that Flint was in town and had been at his office. Others who had seen Mr. Reed corroborated the story, and all of a sudden, quiet Mr. Reed found himself an object of interest, and "the observed of all observers."

The mistake was soon rectified and the chase given up, but to this moment there are those who affirm that they saw Flint, who is now probably enjoying a rural abode in some secluded spot where the history of his bogus drafts is unknown. We leave him to such consolation as he may be able to find for foolishly, recklessly and criminally flinging away his reputation and his future prospects, until such time as justice claims her dues.

A Braggart Taken Down.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:—"A night or two since a member of a Wisconsin regiment, on the train from Chicago, was loudly boasting of his proficiency in the light infantry drill, and concluded by challenging any man in the cars, or anywhere else, to compete with him. After this braggadocia had gone on for some time, a modest looking young man arose and asked what he would stake upon his ability, and the result was a bet of $40 a side. Two competent judges were provided, and, as they say in the *manege*, both men were "put through their paces." The decision was, however, against the Wisconsin gentleman, who was beat hollow, and who accordingly paid two twenty-dollar gold pieces for his experience. The young man who defeated him is named S. A. Slemmons, and he is a member of the Springfield (Ill.) Zouave Grays and Governor's Guards, a company that was drilled by the late Colonel Ellsworth."

Camp Douglas.—The organization of the new Camp of Instruction at Cottage Grove is progressing rapidly. The barracks are all finished except those on the west side of the grounds, which are to be occupied by the Mechanics' Fusileers, Col. Wilson. The officers' quarters and commissary department are also completed and in readiness for occupancy. Col. Brackett's Cavalry Regiment, Hartmann's Dragoons, and detached portions of the 51st and 53d regiments, and the Mechanics' Fusileers are already upon the grounds. The Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade will go into camp there to-day (Monday.) Much credit is due to Col. Tucker for the very excellent manner in which he has supervised the organization of this important camp.

The Douglas Guard.—Capt. Morrison, of this city, formerly of the New York 69th Regiment and Mexican war experience, has commenced raising a company called the Douglas Guards, which will go into Camp Douglas as fast as recruited. The recruiting offices are at the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Halsted street, corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and No. 14 North Clark street.

Military.—Capt. Zeager of Company E, Col. Jennison's Cavalry Regiment, has been elected First Major, and Charles H. Gregory and W. H. Wiswell, both of this city, have been promoted to a Captaincy and First Lieutenancy in the same regiment.

Large Movement of Grain.—There were shipped from this port for the East, on Saturday, 204,209 bushels of wheat, 178,030 bushels of corn and 4,175 barrels of flour, equal to 891,925 bushels. This is sufficient to furnish the whole Federal army with bread for more [illegible]

The First Wisconsin Regiment.

The 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Starkweather commanding, has been ordered to Kentucky and will probably leave Madison, on Tuesday.

This regiment, it will be remembered, was recruited for the three month's service under the first levy of the President. They served their time on the Upper Potomac, under Gen. Patterson, participating in one battle, and returned from their short campaign with an enviable reputation for soldierly qualities.

Col. Starkweather immediately set about re-organizing his regiment as soon as it was mustered out. About one half of his officers and men at once enrolled themselves, and since then recruiting has been going on steadily.

The following is the regimental organization:

Colonel—John C. Starkweather.
Lieut. Colonel—David H. Lane.
Major—Geo. Bingham.
Adjutant—Henry L. Franklin.
Quartermaster—Henry Bingham.
Surgeon—Lucius J. Dixon.
1st Assistant Surgeon—James Crugom.
2d do do —Daniel B. Davenport.
Chaplain—James M. Marlas.
Hospital Steward—J. R. McCulloch.
Q. M. Sergeant—Fred. F. Starkweather.
Com. Sergeant—Nathaniel Bingham.
Sergeant Major—Richard T. Hambrook.
Leader of Band—Henry D. Webster.
Fife Major—Wm. F. Robinson.
Drum Major—Joseph Crugom.
Sutler—Henry Bentley.
Company A, Milwaukee Light Guard—Captain John C. Goodrich; 1st Lieut., Simon Babcock, 2d Lieut., W. W. Witkins.
Company B, Wisconsin Tiger Rifles—Captain Henry A. Mitchell; 1st Lieut., John Cosgrove; 2d Lieut., James White.
Company C, Utley Guards—Capt. Robert Hill; 1st Lieut., William Globons, 2d Lieut., Iram Sheldren.
Company D, National Zouaves—Capt. Henry A. Star; 1st Lieut., Wm. S. Mitchell; 2d Lieut., Chas. H. Messenger.
Company E, Kenosha Greys—Capt. D. C. McVean; 1st Lieut., Geo. E. Scott; 2d Lieut., Edward Healy.
Company F, St. Croix Rifles—Capt. M. M. Samuel; 1st Lieut., William J. Vincent; 2d Lieut., F. V. Wise.
Company G, Wisconsin Rangers—Capt. Edward Bloodgood; 1st Lieut., Wm H. Wilson; 2d Lieut., Chas. J. Robinson.
Company H, Steadman Guards—Capt. Eugene Cary; 1st Lieut., Gilbert E. Bingham; 2d Lieut., John C. Mallen.
Company I, Fremont Rangers—Capt. Orrin Rogers; 1st Lieut., Abner O. Head; 2d Lieut., Jerome F. Brooks.
Company K, Fond du Lac Badgers—Capt. Thos. H. Green; 1st Lieut., Raswell M. Sawyer; 2d Lieut., Henry Stone.

The uniform of this regiment is very neat, consisting of dark blue coats and caps and light blue pants. They are armed with Minie muskets. In the matter of drill, the regiment is rapidly approaching that perfection which gained them so much credit as a three month's regiment. The men are represented as strong, able-bodied and intelligent, and will do no discredit to the name of the State which sends them forth once more to the field.

Sanford's $1,000 Challenge Heaters.

Chicago, January 1861.

Messrs. Allen & Dalton, 71 Lake street:

The 25 inch Sanford's Challenge Heater you put up in my house last fall is a *great economizer as well as superior heater*. It is placed in my basement hall, heating my dining room 20x20, connecting my parlors with registers and hot pipes which is 20x48 feet. My house is four stories high and it warmed it comfortable all through with 6 tons of coal. I take pleasure in saying that it has given entire satisfaction to myself and family. I most cheerfully commend them to the public favor

Very respectfully, E. T. Watkins, 270 Huron Street.

The sole agency for the above Heater, with *Sanford's Celebrated Coal Gas Burning Stove and Parlor Furnace*, keeping fire the entire winter, is at Allen & Dalton's, 71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

The Daily Union Prayer Meeting.

The Daily Union Prayer Meetings, in the Methodist Church block, have been largely attended during the past week, and have been marked by scenes of peculiar interest. We give two of them as indicating the religious feeling in the community and in camp:

A young man, acting as City Missionary for the Young Men's Christian Association, stated that he had just come from the house of a mother, whose heart was broken on account of the habits of her daughter, only about twelve years of age, who with bitter tears had said to him, "Oh, that I had followed my daughter to her grave, before she came to this. Why is there not some place of reform, that she might be sent to, and be snatched from the gates of hell?" Said the brother,—I have thought a good deal about such an institution, and have talked with quite a number of gentlemen, but he had never presented the case to God until to-day—having asked God to direct in the matter himself: he now desired to ask this meeting to pray that such an institution might be planted in our city, where hundreds of young girls might be saved from a condition worse than death. The young girl he thus mentioned, had been a member of his Sabbath school from its commencement, until lately, and her case was only one of nearly twenty, who within three years, had been led captive by the great destroyer of human happiness.

The next day, a gentleman being made acquainted with this circumstance, and the object indicated in this request for prayer, came forward and donated five acres of ground within two miles of the city limits, for a location, valued, even in these times, at $1,000. This looks like praying to some purpose, and if God shall dispose the hearts of some of our wealthy men who, perhaps, would like to build one of the most enduring monuments of benevolence of our age, rather than erect a cold shaft of marble to indicate where their bodies shall soon lie, the work will not only be begun, but will be soon finished.

The soul lives on earth—in such acts of charity, after "dust to dust," has been pronounced over the body. The blessed Jesus had in Mary Magdalen one of the most loving and faithful followers. Then may not the little ones be surrounded in youth with influences that shall prepare them to overcome evil with good, instead of being left to cope alone with the powers of darkness. A more important subject of prayer has not been presented in this meeting since its commencement. May the Infinite One listen, and glorify His Own name in granting a speedy answer.

A young man remarked that he had been to the Wigwam to see the Minnesota regiment, encamped there for the night, on their way East, and obtained leave to hold a prayer meeting among them. Several brethren had repaired to the place for that purpose and found everything working against them. The men had not been properly attended to, and some of them had rebelled and made much trouble for the time being; still, nothing daunted, they had beat up some fifty recruits and started a meeting in the gallery, which entirely eclipsed any meeting of the kind they had ever attended. He did not leave till 11 o'clock, and then left them still praying and singing. Several had then resolved to commence a religious life. One large and intelligent soldier rose, saying, "Boys, you know I have been the hardest man in the regiment; but I promised my mother and friends, when I left, that I would on the first opportunity try to be a Christian. This is my first chance since then, and I intend to keep my word. I do not feel any change, but I have made up my mind to serve God *from this day*." This very unexpected avowal moistened many eyes, and was a rich reward for endeavoring to serve Christ under seeming difficulties, showing that God has all times and all seasons for His own, in working upon the hearts of men. Very cheering accounts come from other camp prayer meetings, as encouraging as heretofore, to cheer on the laborers in this field to continued and vigorous exertions for the soldiers who stop here for a day and then march on, perhaps to death, but certainly into temptations, the power and influence of which none can truly appreciate, till they have been surrounded by them, themselves. ⁂

Acknowledgments.

The Managers of the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum would acknowledge the following donations:

Half a ton of coal from Mr. A. Smith; fifty pounds sugar from Mr. Hinsdale; barrel of flour from Mr. F. S. Gibbs; one box of soap and $5 00 for wood from Mr. E. Hempstead; four pounds of tea from Mr. J. C. Williams; bacon from Mr. Wicker; $2.00 from Mr. G. Cook; variety of wooden ware from Mr J. E. White; knives and spoons from Mr. Weber; one dozen bowls from Bowen Brothers; one dozen plates, one dozen cups and saucers, ten platters, and one dozen bowls from Sharp & Crawford; one tub, dripping pans, three wash bowls, and knives and forks from Mr. Van Schaack; six chairs from Mr. Thayer; lounge from Mr. Mason; 100 lbs flour from Maple & Cole; half a cord of wood from Mrs. M. Downs; vegetables Mr. Woodward; meal, from Mr. Clybourne; meat, from Mr. Schneider; ice, from Mr. Joy; meat, from Mr. Smith; half cord wood from Patch & Carter; hatchet from Mr. Loeb; one barrel flour from Mr. Watkins; 75 lbs flour and jar of soap from Mrs. Otto Matz; comforter from Mrs. G. W. Dole; two comforters from Mrs. Stanwood; one shoulder and dried apples from Crane; half bushel potatoes from Mr. Charleston; vegetables from Mr. Hirsche; quarter of a cord of wood from Mr. De Condict; half a bushel of potatoes and one cabbage from Mrs. Busse; shin of beef from Mr. Ellis; beef from Mr. Schneider; bundle of half-worn clothing from Mrs. T. Beebe; one ton of coal from Mr. S. Howe; bag of flour from Mrs. Stanwood; one pound of brown soap and half a box of candles from Mr. J. O. Kirk; $5.00 for wood from Mr. Philip Wadsworth; $3.00 from Mr. J. M. Ross; 43 yards of calico from Mrs. M. D. Gilman; 40 yards of sheeting from Bowen Bros.; 36 yds calico and nine lbs. cotton batting from Cooley, Farwell & Co.; two large baskets of provisions from the ladies of the C. P. O. Asylum; 42 yds sheeting, nine pairs of shoes and six boys caps, from Davis, Sawyer & Co.; 20 tons of coal from Mr. Arthur of the Illinois Cent. R. R.; 12 sheets for cribs from Mr. Lewis; one barrel of flour from Mrs. E. Rawson; 25 lbs. Castile soap from Mr. F. Hurlburt; ten pounds of cotton batting from Mr. Belding.

Chicago, Oct. 18, 1861.

Fifth Ward.—A meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Ward will be held on Tuesday evening, the 22d instant, at the Engine House, corner of Washington and Clinton streets, for the purpose of nominating suitable persons for delegates to the Union Convention. All those who believe that the right of citizens to suggest candidates for office is as free as the right of suffrage, are [illegible]

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters, detained in the Chicago Post Office for postage, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, on Monday next, unless the postage is previously paid. Call at the room of the Dead Letter Clerk, up stairs:

J. S. Rumsey, Mayor, Chicago, Ill.
Fassett & Howard, Chicago, Ill.
Postmaster, Ottawa, Ill.
S. B. Steere, Racine, Wis.
Rev. N. Gilbreath, Kirkwood, Mo.
L. Blodgett, Philadelphia, Pa.
Joseph McNally, " "
French Am. Advertiser, New York.
Henry Atkins & Co., Boston, Mass.
Mr. Leroy E. Benson, Laporte, Cal.

Letters under old style stamps and stamped envelopes, not recognized in payment for postage

L. W. White, Chicago, Ill.
Geo. M. Norton, " "
Sanford Dodge, " "
Miss Mary M. Black, Chicago, Ill.
Robert Graham, Urbana, Ill.
W. F. Gelaher, Monroe Centre, Ill.
Adam Engels, Dement, Ill.
Wm. F. Parker, Elmwood, Ill.
Mrs. Lottie E. Hayden, Carrollton, Ill.
John D. Watson, Kintyre, Ill.
M. Freedman & Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Robert Horne, Mason, St. Paul, Minn.
J. W. Werts, Steamboat Rock, Iowa.
Wm. Clark, Virginia City, W. T.
Bassett Connor, Ganges, Mich.
Miss Mary Berry, Adrian, Mich.
G. W. Overmyer, Lima, Ohio.
Wm. G. Gleson, Hillsboro, O.
Betts & Moore, Oswego, N. Y.
Mrs. Seth Ryder, Chatham, Mass.
Wm. K. Jones, Portland, Me.
Edward Miller, Frankfort, Me.
F. L. Otto, Relay House, Md.

In addition to the above are three pamphlets addressed as follows:

Miss Mary H. Kimball, Voluntown, Conn.
Mrs. A. Howe, Painesville, Ohio.
E. P. & E. B. Starrett & Co., Alma, Me.

Sixth Ward.—A large meeting of the voters of the Sixth Ward was held Tuesday evening, at the Cambridge House, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the Union Convention. Great interest was manifested by the citizens of the Ward in the proceedings. Speeches were made by Messrs. T. S. Fitch, McAuley, Strauss and others, after which the following resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned to meet again next Tuesday evening:

Resolved, That the National Government deserves our loyal adhesion and unstinted support in its wise forbearing and yet firm maintenance of the National unity and life, and that sore, long and costly as this war may be, the North has not sought it, and the North does not shun it, if Southern aggression press it.

Resolved, That whatever party divisions which have heretofore existed, should in this present crisis cease; that the direct questions before the people is Union or no Union, Government or no Government; that there can be only two sides to this question, that every man must either be a patriot or a traitor, and that to make this support to be effectual, party lines must be obliterated, and we must use all our energy and influence to put honest and loyal men in office without reference to their past political associations.

Resolved, That the right of citizens to suggest candidates for offices, is as free as the right of suffrage, and that we cordially approve the action of the Republican and Democratic Central Committees in calling a Union Convention, and that in our opinion the success of the ticket nominated by that Convention will strike a fatal blow at legislative corruption and official extortion, and make every honest man rejoice.

Resolved, That only such persons should be placed in office as are known to be first, honest, and second, to be capable, and that the salaries of every office should be such as will command the services of such talent as the duties of such offices require.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the relinquishment of any portion of the Illinois Central Railroad Tax.

Resolved, That by personal exertion we will supply for this movement that force which we may lack in the contest with organized cliques, and endeavor to show that the hearty efforts of an uprising community are better than any combination that can be formed by interested office seekers.

The Confidence Operator.—John Simmons *alias* Bowen, the confidence operator, who swindled a countryman from Canada a few days since out of thirty dollars, was fined $25 on Saturday for vagrancy, and held for trial in the Recorder's Court, upon the charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

Circuit Court.—Judge Manierre has adopted the following rule in relation to calling the docket:

Rule.—The first call of the docket for the purpose of ascertaining what causes are ready for trial will hereafter include fifty causes per day, and be continued from day to day to the end of the docket. Not more than fifty causes per day will be called *peremptorily* for trial on any day of the term, and the peremptory call for each day will be commenced at the number where the peremptory call closed on the previous day. All causes which may be passed on this call by agreement of counsel will go to the foot of the docket.

Meteorological.—Range of the Thermometer, for the week, as noted by E. L. O'Hara, at his Drug Store, No. 80 West Randolph, corner of Canal street:

1861.			7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Oct.	13	40	60	57
Monday,	"	14	52	68	57
Tuesday,	"	15	59	76	71
Wedn'day,	"	16	60	64	62
Thursday,	"	17	51	60	53
Friday,	"	18	45	58	55
Saturday,	"	19	48	61	54

Dealing in Small Clothes.—Martin Conley *alias* Owen Conley, was held to bail on Saturday for trial upon the charge of stealing a quantity of ladies' apparel.

☞ French Classes will be opened every evening on very moderate terms by A. FAVARGER. Private lessons also tended to at residences. First class references can be given. Persons wishing to join a class or take private lessons will please address, for information, Box 2066.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines.—The only Sewing Machine making the Lock-Stitch with a Rotating Hook and using a Glass Foot.

We prefer them for family use.—*N. Y. Tribune.*
They are the favorites for families.—*N. Y. Times.*
It has no rival.—*Scientific American.*
It surpasses all others.—*Ladies' Repository.*
Makes the best stitch for sewing.—*Farmers' Mag.*
Equal to nine seamstresses.—*Home Journal.*
Saves time and health of ten women.—*Water Cure.*
Beyond all question the best.—*Life Illustrated.*
It is eminently superior.—*Dictionary of Mechanics.*
We entirely prefer it.—*Mother's Journal.*
The machine for family use.—*Adv. and Journal.*
Indispensable in every family.—*The Preacher.*
The best ever invented.—*Christian Enquirer.*
Most honorable to American genius.—*Independent.*
Are without rival.—*Am. Phren. Journal.*
Its superiority is unquestioned.—*Freeman's Jour.*
Vastly superior to all others.—*Golden Prize.*
Are pre-eminently superior.—*Ladies' Visitor.*
They maintain the pre-eminence.—*Express.*
We praise it with enthusiasm.—*Christian Intel.*
We cannot tire in its praise.—*New Yorker.*

Office—163 and 165 Lake street.

George R. Chittenden,
General Agent for Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Indiana. oc17-10td-4twg894

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oct. 8-2m

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se26

Pianos.—If you wish to buy or rent a piano, go to W. W. Kimball's, 99 Clark street. sep26-2t4

Kansas Brigade, Commanded by Brig. Gen. J. H. Lane.

This Brigade is under the immediate orders of the Government. Companies or parts of Companies of Cavalry, Artillery or Mechanics, in any part of the Western States, who desire immediate service will be accepted into Gen. Lane's Brigade, retaining their organization, and be filled up from the general recruits of the Brigade. The Cavalry or Mounted Rangers are all armed with Sharp's Rifles, Colt's Navy Revolvers, and Sabres. Connected with the Brigade is a Company of Mounted Mechanics and Engineer Corps, to consist of Engineers, Bridge Builders, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Masons, Shoemakers, Tailors, &c., who, in addition to regular pay, receive 40 cents a day while on extra duty, together with all the bounties and immunities belonging to the soldier in the Volunteer Service of the United States. Transportation and subsistence furnished at once to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Horses, arms and equipments for all as soon as mustered in. To the true patriot, now is the time to respond to the call of our common country, in this hour of peril.

Apply by letter, care Metropolitan Hotel.
Recruiting office 229 Lake street.
J. H. Mills, Recruiting Officer, K. B.
oc11g840-10t

DIED.

On the 18th instant, Mrs. CECELIA B., wife of William Briggs, aged 43 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 84 South Jefferson street, to-day (Monday) at 2 o'clock.

☞ Bath, Steuben county, New York, papers please copy.

In this city, Oct. 20th, MAGGIE youngest daughter of Henry and Jane Cherrie, aged 19 years, 5 months and 15 days.

Funeral at one o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Cherrie, on Carpenter, between Randolph and Lake streets.

TO GRAIN SHIPPERS!
Richard's Iron Corn Sheller,
CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.
Capacity from 1000 to 5000 Bushels per day.
PATENTED SEPT. 25TH, 1860.
Warranted to shell clean in any condition of grain, without cutting it, and requiring less power than any sheller of same capacity.
MANUFACTURED BY
J. C. RICHARDS,
BOX 1445, CHICAGO, ILL.
Office and Manufactory at Lane & Johnston's Iron Works, No. 14 Franklin street. [illegible]

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
[illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE [illegible]

MONETARY.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 19, 1861.

The day has been remarkably fine and our streets give certain evidences of active business. Nearly every branch of trade is fully employed, our money in general circulation is good, and it may be doubted whether our city and the West generally were ever doing a more profitable business. Unless some complication or disaster which no one can foresee, should befall us, the losses and financial troubles through which we have recently passed will soon be forgotten.

There is rather more business paper offering to-day, but the market is still poorly supplied. The means at the command of bankers would just now safely permit a much larger line of discounts. Reliable Eastern produce bills are still wanted in large amounts. Discounts are generally made at 10 per cent., and perhaps some parcels are taken at even a less figure.

Exchange at the leading houses is sold freely at ¼ per cent. premium. Some of the brokers are charging ⅜, and perhaps a ½ on small bills. Very little was done to-day outside and on the Board of Trade. We quote the range at par@¼.

Gold, buying [illegible]; selling [illegible]. Demand not large.

Three Year Treasury Notes.—In addition to paying out demand Treasury notes, Messrs. Solomon Sturges & Sons have to-day been furnishing three year 7.3-10 Treasury notes to customers at par for currency. They are a capital investment; safe beyond any possible contingency, and all who have any means to invest, should embrace the earliest opportunity to put their spare funds in these securities. Those who can, should present their wives, children and friends with one or more of these beautiful and valuable documents.

Milwaukee.—We quote the following from the *Sentinel* of this morning:

No change in monetary matters yesterday. Currency continues very close, but the banks seem disposed to work through the season the best they can without reducing the price of exchange below one ⅌ cent. This would be necessary in case the supply of currency should become so much exhausted as to compel them to borrow of Eastern banks, but objection to it is raised on the ground that as soon as shipments begin to slack up, exchange is liable to advance, and in that event they would have to pay a premium on the Eastern money borrowed. In as much, however, as the new law compelling the banks of issue to redeem in exchange at a discount not exceeding ¾ ⅌ cent., goes into effect very soon after the close of navigation, we hardly think the objection well founded. At any rate, if our banks can get along without Eastern assistance, they will not reduce the rate of exchange below 1 ⅌ cent. We understood there was to be a consultation on the subject after bank hours yesterday the result of which we did not learn.

Gold we continue to quote at 1¾ premium.

New York Stock Market.—The following are the closing prices for cash, October 19, 1861:

	1st board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	78¾
Galena	71¾
Rock Island	51¾
Burlington & Quincy	63¼
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	38¾
Michigan Southern, (common)	18¾
Tennessee 6s	43¾
Missouri 6s	45¾
Virginia 6s	46¾

Market: 1st board steady.

National Loan and the New York Banks.—The subscriptions at the sub-treasury to-day were $629,608. The banks received from the sub-treasury, on account of subscriptions, $1,497,000, making the total receipts to date $14,454,500, and a further call has been made on them to pay, to-morrow, $2,100,000, which will make the total payments on the loan of August 19, $28,700,000.

A meeting of the association bank managers of this city was held to-day at the American Exchange Bank, to consider the question of taking the last $50,000,000 installment of the loan immediately, or on December 1, as required by their agreement with Mr. Chase. The subject was fully discussed, and ended favorably to taking it at once. The following motion, proposed by Mr. Gallatin, was unanimously carried:

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to consider the expediency of taking the third fifty million of the United States 7 3-10 Treasury notes, before the time named in the original agreement, and to confer with the committees from Philadelphia and Boston, and with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

The following gentlemen were then appointed said committee: Messrs. James Gallatin, George S. Coe, Moses Taylor, R. W. Howes, C. P. Leverich.

On motion of Mr. Gallatin, Mr. Stevens was added to the committee.

Mr. Gallatin also offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee appointed under the foregoing resolution, be requested to confer with the Boston and Philadelphia banks, and the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to all stocks still unsold, authorized by the act to authorize a national loan, approved July 17, 1861.—*New York World, 18th.*

COMMERCIAL.

Friday Evening, Oct. 19, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	54	6910	31362	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	1144	53299	961	....	331	333
R. I. R. R.	1287	35550	4550	....	....	1600
Ill. C. R. R.	1090	21730	44100	790	250	1050
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1498	22669	17186	....	....	125
N. W. R. R.	1276	21656	....	133	307	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	....	7820	9450	....	....	....
Total	6849	161744	107562	833	978	3306

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Wool lbs.	Beef Cattle No.	Potatoes bu.
Canal	....	800	....	6090	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	....	....	3310	2647	42	....
R. I. R. R.	498	....	8100	....	254	....
Ill. C. R. R.	200	....	10500	460	80	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	865	12116	....	....	636	....
N. W. R. R.	....	....	747	....	119	10
A. & St. L. R. R.	200	....	27555	....	119	130
Total	1738	12916	48192	9127	1119	140

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	....	31060	111800	....	....	....
To Port Sarnia	....	....	9400	....	....	....
Total	....	31060	121200	....	....	....

Freights still continue to advance. Notwithstanding the large arrivals of vessels yesterday, so urgent was the demand for freight-room to-day that rates closed about 2c per bushel higher. This had the effect to cause a depression in the leading markets, which was increased after the receipt of less favorable intelligence from New York.

The Wheat market was perfectly panic-stricken, and spring grades fell fully 3c per bushel, with light transactions at 75@75½c for No 1, and 70@71c for No 2 Spring—closing dull at the inside quotations. Winter wheat was entirely neglected.

The Flour market declined 5c per brl, with sales of about 3,200 brls at $4.60@4 70 for good to choice white winter; $3.65@4.20 for common to very choice spring extras; and $2.80@3 50 for superfine.

The Corn market also suffered a decline of fully ½c per bushel, notwithstanding there was an advance in New York. About 60,000 bushels changed hands, at 23¼c for Canal Mixed afloat; and 22c for Mixed in store.

Oats were quiet and nominal at 17c. Rye, 30@31c. Barley was dull. Highwines in fair demand at 14c—holders asking an advance.

There was a good inquiry for vessels, and rates of freight advanced 2c per bushel—the closing engagements being at 26c@26½c for wheat to Oswego; 28c for wheat to Ogdensburgh; 19@20c for corn, and 20c for wheat to Buffalo.

Stock Panic Caused by Seward's Circular.

[From the N. Y. Tribune of Friday.]

The stock market took a strong downward turn to-day, and stock came out very freely. There has seldom been a more baseless reaction witnessed in the street than this one, as the circular of Mr. Seward, although ill-timed and unnecessary, contains nothing which could alarm any one, excepting the most timid, and indeed commences with the assurance that the prospects of any disturbance of amicable relations with foreign States is now less than at any time since the commencement of the rebellion. Yet some of the speculators in Wall street were determined to see under the thin veil of the well-turned sentences of the Secretary that he anticipated a war with either France or England, and desired our coast to be prepared for it. The bears made the fullest use of this document, and also of the remarks made by Mr. Lindsay, member of Parliament, in addressing his constituents. This Mr. Lindsay was a little soured as his self-appointed mission to this country last year did not meet with much success. The market opened at a decline of ½@3 ⅌ cent on nearly every stock, but closed at a recovery in every instance. Some of the large buyers of the past few days unloaded their stocks, and after the process was completed the quotations recovered. The opening quotations in Governments which are almost entirely out of the speculative arena, had a very unfavorable effect upon the more speculative shares.

There was nothing in the financial or political world thus to unfavorably influence the market for these securities, except the unfortunate letter of Mr. Seward. On the contrary, we had advices of a moderate-sized victory at Harper's Ferry, and the banks were meeting to consult upon the propriety of anticipating the December installment of the National loan. Between the boards the market was dull, and at the Second Board, under a strong disposition to sell, prices were again lower, although without any appearance of panic. After the board, however, there was a sharp rally in the more active fancies, and the market generally recovered ½ to 1 per cent. There were very few stocks in the market, while the decline of the day had brought in a considerable amount of orders.

Sale of Stumptail Bonds.

[From Friday's N. Y. Tribune.]

Mr. A. H. Muller, sold to-day, at auction, for account of the Auditor of Illinois:

$1,000	Virginia 6s, 1886	47¾
6,000	Virginia 6s, 1887	47¾
14,000	Virginia 6s, 1888	47¾
11,000	Virginia 6s, 1890	46
22,000	Tennessee 6s, 1892	45@45½
18,000	Louisiana 6s, 1883	56¾
1,000	N. C. 6s, 1884	59¾
2,000	N. C. 6s, 1885	59¾
5,000	N. C. 6s, 1886	59¾
5,000	N. C. 6s, 1888	59¾
3,000	Georgia 6s, 1872	60¾
1,000	Missouri 6s, H & St. Jo.	49¾
4,000	Missouri 6s, 1876	45¾
18,000	Missouri 6s, 1883	45¾
3,000	Missouri 6s, 1886	45¾
2,000	Missouri 6s, 1887	45¾
2,000	Kentucky 6s, 1870	76¾
3,000	Ill. & Mich. Canal Bonds, 1860	81

Panic Among the "Bears and Bulls."

[From the N. Y. Tribune, 19th.]

A panic in Wall street yesterday was the commentary of that sensitive locality upon the recent circular of the distinguished statesman who expounds the policy of Mr. Lincoln's Administration from the bureau of the State Department. Dismay prevailed at what was no doubt erroneously regarded as the programme of a tremendous land and sea war with England at the same time that the great rebellion is on our hands. Stocks fell from ½ to 3 per cent, and for a time all was despair and consternation. Before the close of the day, however, a better feeling reappeared, and the prices regained their steadiness.

Peace and Corn—Or War and Starvation.

As Mr. Seward's letter to Governor Morgan has given rise to unfounded alarm in certain quarters, it may be as well to observe that we are shipping and shall continue to ship until the end of August next, to Great Britain and France, nearly three millions of bushels of grain weekly. This large supply from this country is the only guarantee which the people of England and France have against a famine unexampled during the present generation; if it were cut off, hundreds of thousands of people would perish of hunger. Nothing, in fact, stands between Europe and starvation but its existing peaceful intercourse with the United States. France is starving already. Forty-five years have elapsed since the French farmers [illegible] this country and the infinitely skilful management of the French markets by the Imperial Government have prevented bread riots already. A month's stoppage of the accustomed supply from this country would lead to a revolution in France compared with which the murmurs of the unemployed workmen of Lyons would seem preposterously trivial. Nor is England in any condition to disturb the commercial relations now existing between herself and this country. It is true that she is suffering severely—less from the want of cotton than from her usual market for cotton goods. But her sufferings would not be diminished but vastly increased and rendered intolerable if, in addition to a diminished demand for labor, she had to contend with a diminished supply for food, such as would follow any interruption of her relations with the United States. Wheat is already as high as is convenient in England, considering the wages paid at Manchester; a very small advance would be severely felt. Open trouble with this country would cause an advance of 100 per cent. in a few weeks. These considerations show how futile and ridiculous it is to apprehend the adoption of an aggressive policy against us by the maritime powers of Europe.—*N. Y. Herald, 18th.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

Saturday Evening, Oct. 19, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 2c per bushel. The engagements were as follows: To Ogdensburgh by propeller, 5,000 bu wheat, at 28c, and 1000 brls flour, at $1.10. To Oswego: schr Ralph Campbell and Thornton, wheat at 24c; schr Marquette, wheat, at 26c; schr Grenada, wheat at 26½c; schr Delos DeWolf, wheat at 26½c. To Buffalo: prop Tonawonda, corn at 20c; schrs Corinthian, Cuyahoga, and St. Andrews, wheat, at 20c; bark Marquette, and schr Sunbury, corn at 19c; prop Pittsburgh, corn at 19½c; props Sun, Fountain City, and Mayflower, taken last night, wheat at 20c.

FLOUR—Received, 6,849 brls. Market declined 5c. Sales 100 brls "Provo's Excelsior," 100 brls "Nashville," and 90 brls "Gillespie" white winter, at $4.70 del; 200 brls choice white winter at $4.70 del; 100 brls good do at $4.60 del; 100 brls "Peerless" choice spring extra at $4.20 del; 100 brls "Kewanee" spring extra, and 50 brls "Commercial" do at $4 del; 200 brls "Mifflin," 100 brls "Clayton," 100 brls "Goodwin's Imperial" and 1000 brls good spring extras at $3.85 del; 70 brls "Home Trade" at $3.60 del; 100 brls "Ashford" super at $2.90 del; 88 brls choice super at $3.50 del; 119 brls super at $2.80 del.

WHEAT—Received, 161,744 bu; shipped, 31,060 bu. Market dull and 3c lower. Sales—Spring—200 bu No 1, spring in store at 75½c; 3000 bu do at 75c; 2000 bu No 2 spring in store at 71c; 2000 bu do at 70½c; 2000 bu do at 70¼c; 15,000 bu do at 70c; 1900 bu Rejected in store at 60c; 1200 bu do at 59c; 400 bu do at 62c.

CORN—Received, 107,562 bu; shipped, 121,200 bu. Market declined ½c per bushel. Sales 15,000 bu Canal Mixed at 23¼c afloat; 52,000 bu Mixed in store at 22c.

OATS—Received, 833 bu. Quiet and nominal at 17c for No 1 in store.

RYE—Received, 978 bu. Market firm. Sales 400 bu No 1 in store at 31c; 400 bu do at 30c; 400 bu Rejected in store at 24c.

BARLEY—Received, 3306 bu. Market very dull. No transactions.

HIGHWINES—Receipts light, and demand fair at 14c.

FLAX SEED—50 bu at 96c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Market quiet. Sales 12 bags good at $1.35; 15 bags prime at $1.40.

PROVISIONS—Mess Beef nominal at $8.00; Extra Mess $9.00. Mess Pork nominal at $11.75 @11.00. Lard nominal at 7¼@7½c.

TALLOW—In good demand at 7¼@7½c.

HIDES—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Dry Flint, 12@12½c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5@5½c.

BEANS—75 bushels good White at $1.45.

POTATOES—400 bushels good Neshannocks at 40c on track.

ONIONS—150 bushels at 30c.

BUTTER—15 pkgs common at 6½c; 12 pkgs good at 7c.

EGGS—In fair demand, at 10½@11c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@1.62½ per doz; Turkeys, 7@8c per lb.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 1738 Hogs, 1119 Beeves. Market for Beef Cattle extremely dull. Hogs easier. Sales:

33	Beeves, averaging	1045	lbs	at	$2.50
16	"	1235	"	"	2.60
17	"	1300	"	"	2.75
66	"	1165	"	"	2.60
14	"	1000	"	"	2.00
34	"	1045	"	"	2.25
15	"	900	"	"	1.75
190	Hogs,	212	"	"	2.85
60	"	300	"	"	2.80
95	"	201	"	"	2.65
21	"	260	"	"	2.60
47	"	280	"	"	2.60
74	"	250	"	"	2.60
44	"	300	"	"	2.65
50	"	325	"	"	2.80

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Cotton steady and market unchanged. Sales 700 bales at 21¼@21¾c for middling upland.

Flour—Heavy and trifle lower. Private accounts from France per Arabia, quote a decline of 4c ⅌ brl. Sales 17,600 brls at $5.00@5.20 for rejected; $5.30@5.40 state; $5.50@5.60 extra do; $5.30@5.40 super western; $5.60@5.80 common to medium extra western; $5.75@5.90 shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6.00@6.50 trade brands do. Market closing heavy. Included in sales are 3,500 barrels extra state deliverable from the 1st to the 20th of November at $5.75. Canadian flour shade easier with only a moderate business doing. Sales 800 brls at $5.30@5.50 for superfine; $5.50@6.60 common to choice.

Whisky—Firm. Sales 550 brls at 21½@22c.

Grain—Wheat heavy and 1@2c lower. Private accounts per Arabia from France quote a decline of 4@5c per sack. Sales, 29,000 bus Chicago Spring at $1.17@1.19; 36,000 bu Milwaukee Club at $1.19@1.22; 27,500 bushels amber Iowa at $1.23@1.25, the latter price for very choice; 600 bushels amber Green Bay at $1.25; 18,000 bus red State at $1.28@1.31; 28,000 bus winter red western at $1.30@1.33; 1,600 amber Michigan at $1.34@1.35; 3,900 bus white western at $1.40@1.45; 4,000 bus white Kentucky at $1.45@1.46; 2,000 bushels red and white Long Island on private terms. Rye scarce and firm at 73@75c. Barley dull. Sales 8,000 bu Bay Quinte at 68c. Corn opened quite firm, with fair export demand, and closed rather quiet, without material change in prices. Sales 19,000 bu at 57c for damaged mixed western, 60@61c for inferior to common do, 61½@62c for common to good prime shipping do, 63@63½c for good western yellow. Oats scarce and decidedly better. Sales at 38@39c for Canada, 40@42c for western and state.

Provisions—Pork in good demand. Sales 1620 brls at $15@15.50 for clear mess; $14 for prime. Beef dull and nominal, $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for do mess; $9@11.25 for repacked mess; $12.75@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef inactive. Beef hams quiet. Sales 71 brls at $17. Cutmeats active. Sales 70 pkgs at 5@5½c for shoulders; 5½@6½c for hams. Bacon in good demand at full prices. Sales 300 boxes smoked hams at 18c and 185 do sides on private terms. Lard firmer. Sales 800 brls at 8½@9½c; 1000 half barrels on private terms. Butter 7@10c for Ohio, and 12¼@18c for state. Cheese steady at 5@7c.

OSWEGO, Oct. 19.—Flour steady. Wheat unchanged; sales of 12,000 bu No 2 Chicago spring at $1.05, and 1,800 bu winter red western at $1 20. Corn very scarce; sales of 43,000 bu western mixed at 48½c. Barley in moderate demand; sales of 4,000 bu Bay Quinte at 62c, and 2,000 bu at 53½c afloat. Rye unchanged; sales of 5,000 bu Canadian at 60c.

Canal Freights—Unchanged; flour 44c, wheat 13c, corn 11c to New York.

Lake Imports—10,000 bu wheat, 35,000 bu barley, 13,000 bu rye.

Canal Exports—5,250 brls flour, 37,700 bu wheat, 7,000 bu corn, 17,300 bu barley.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED....Oct. 19.

Prop Pittsburgh, Beckwith, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mears, Ryerson, Hamlin, 100 m lumber.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Mayflower, Langley, Buffalo, sundries.
Bark Adriatic, Miner, Oswego, 200 brls salt.
Bark Clayton, Miner, Buffalo.
Bark Marquette, Best, Presque Isle.
Brig Isabella, Graham, Cleveland, 168 ton coal.
Brig Queen of the North, Martin, Collingwood, 75 cds wood.
Brig Belfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay, 180 m lumber.
Brig Mariner, Hackett, Cleveland, 250 ton coal.
Brig Pilgrim, Burns, Buffalo.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Grand River, 100 m lumber.
Brig C J Hutchinson, Williams, Green Bay, 180 m lumber.
Brig Banner, Long, Buffalo, 89 ton coal, 130 m lumber.
Brig Alex Mitchell, Hutchinson, Buffalo, 430 ton coal.
Schr Telegraph, Hayes, White Lake, 72 m lumber.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Sheboygan, 90 cds wood.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville, 94 cds wood.
Schr J F Frasy, Allen, Detroit, 130 m lumber.
Schr E C Roberts, Andrews, Buffalo, 360 ton coal.
Schr Jane Anne Marsh, Burns, Kingston, 99½ ton salt.
Schr J F Mack, Bryant, Wallaceburgh, 106 cds wood.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 105 m lath.
Schr Muskegon, McKay, Muskegon, 60 m lumber.
Schr Magnet, Gates, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Essex, Chrow, Bay City, 170 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr B Eaton, Holeen, Sand Bay, 75 cds bark.
Schr Corinthian, Hall, Buffalo, 150 ton salt.
Schr Collingwood, Osler, Buffalo, 800 brls salt.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay, 120 m lumber.
Schr R Campbell, Stedman, Buffalo, 25 cds wood.
Schr Spencer, Blanchard, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Mary, Reed, South Haven, 125 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr Racine, Brown, Green Bay, 100 m lumber.
Schr John Thursby, Scolley, Green Bay.
Schr Marion, Soper, Green Bay.
Schr Persia, Garrick, Sarnia, 70 cds wood.
Schr Ardent, Stocks, Holland, 20 m timber.
Schr Australia, Anderson, Cleveland, 250 tons coal.
Schr A E Hart, Gibelow, Buffalo.
Schr Sunberry, Gray, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Stephens, Grand Traverse, 140 m lumber.
Schr Henry Norton, Carberry, North Ulon, 50 cds wood, 1,260 posts.
Schr Gesine, Donevan, Manitowoc, 70 cds wood.
Schr Enterprise, Fuller, Collingwood, 58 cds wood.
Schr Speedwell, Bennett, Cleveland, 200 tons coal.
Schr Japan, Sollit, Sarnia.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Sheboygan, 93 cds wood.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Manitowoc, 1000 posts, 40 cds wood, 125 m shingles.
Scow Harriet Ann, Hanson, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber, 40m shingles.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Long, Muskegon, 25 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr Triumph, Smith, Muskegon, 45 m lumber.
Schr Harbridge, Johnson Pier, Marquette, 90 m lumber.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, St Joseph, 900 r r ties.
Schr Norwegian, Shattuck, Oswego, 200 brls salt.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammond, Grand River, 80 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Newton, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
Schr Thornton, Tyler, Oswego, 1,500 brls salt.
Schr C M Johnson, Eastman, Buffalo.

CLEARED....Oct. 19

Prop Union, Cooper, Sarnia, 5400 bu wheat, 2716 bbls flour, 44 bales broom corn.
Prop Tonawanda, Palmer, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn, 1500 brls provisions.
Prop Fountain City, Pease, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat, 1100 brls beef, 500 bags seeds.
Prop C. Mears, Ryerson, Hamlin.
Prop May Flower, Langley, Buffalo, 16,000 bu corn, 1200 brls flour.
Bark Clayton, Minor, Oswego, 10 500 bu wheat.
Bark John Sweeney, Burns, Buffalo, 13,500 bu corn.
Bark Sam Ward, Buckley, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Bark Superior, McGaw, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.
Brig Sebastopol, Smith, Grand River.
Brig Helfenstein, Ferris, Green Bay.
Brig Pilgrim, Burns, Buffalo, 19 500 bu wheat.
Brig Frontier City, Haven, Oswego, 19,500 bu wheat.
Brig Rio Grande, Carrier, Oswego, 13 500 bu wheat.
Brig Banner, Long, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Schr Telegraph, Hays, White Lake.
Schr Spencer, Blanchard, Muskegon.
Schr Mary, Reed, South Haven.
Schr Racine, Brown, Green Bay.
Schr Mariner, Baker, Sheboygan.
Schr Whirlwind, Nelson, Centreville.
Schr Illinois, Burke, Muskegon, 100 brls flour.
Schr Magnet, Gates, Muskegon.
Schr G R Roberts, Nelson, Muskegon.
Schr B Eaton, Holson, Sand Bay.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Long, Muskegon.
Schr J Harbridge, Johnson, Pierre Marquette.
Schr Ashtabula, Hammond, Grand River.
Schr R N Brown, Higgins, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Schr C M Johnson, Eastman, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Morning Light, Hue, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Cuyahoga, Roberts, Buffalo, 14,500 bu wheat.
Schr Nonpareil, Davis, Buffalo, 14,800 bu corn.
Schr Essex, Bryan, Collingwood, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Gesine, Donohue, Manitowoc.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Grand River.
Schr Rebecca Davidson, Buffalo, 13,000 bu corn.
Schr Andrew, Norris, Buffalo, 19,000 bu wheat.
Schr Japan, Santill, Buffalo, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr Freedom, Clapham, Detroit.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Centreville.
Schr Jane Louisa, Davis, Muskegon.
Schr Delos DeWolf, Sager, Oswego, 15,000 bu wheat.
Schr C. G. Geer, Williams, Buffalo, 5 000 bu corn, [illegible]
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay, 1,000 do, 600 bu oats.
Schr Ardent, Stokes, Milwaukee, 2000 bu oats.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Steadman, Oswego, 11,300 bu wheat.
Schr Corinthian, Hall, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr San Jacinto, Mason, Buffalo, 16,850 bu corn.
Schr A. E. Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 20,000 bu do.
Schr Marion, Sopher, Buffalo, 16,800 bu do.
Schr Collingwood, Osler, Buffalo, 16,600 bu do.
Schr Thursby, Scoley, Buffalo, 14,800 bu do.
Schr Kirtland, Cutler, Buffalo, 14,800 bu do.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED....Oct. 18.

Troubadour, Lockport, 4,000 bu corn.
H Cooley, Kankakee, 3,734 bu corn, 150 lbs fowls, 1,000 lbs household furniture.
Golden Cloud, Ottawa, 4,177 bu corn, 1400 bushels wheat.
Antelope, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.
Alabama, LaSalle, 3,300 bu wheat, 800 lbs seeds.
Antiope, LaSalle, 5,300 bu corn.
Caroline, LaSalle, 3,961 bu corn, 54 bbls flour, 210 bu wheat, 131 bbls highwines.
Altoona, Morris, 5,000 bu corn.

CLEARED....Oct. 18

Alice, LaSalle, 66,156 ft lumber, 9 m siding, 65 m shingles.
Raft, Kankakee, 3,497 c ft.
Marion, Seneca, 102,260 ft lumb, 20 m shingles.
Yorktown, Ottawa, 4,346 ft lumb, 65 bbls salt, 9,000 lbs nds, 12 bbls apples.
Acadia, LaSalle, 1,000 bbls salt.
Sultan, Ottawa, light.
S C Campbell, LaSalle, 83,707 ft lumb, 4½ m shingles, 4 m lath.
E Burnham, Ottawa, 68,465 ft lumber.
Mazeppa, Morris, 96 m lumber.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Passed Detroit—Oct. 17.—*Bound Up*—Props. Ontario, Free State, Pocahontas, Dunkirk, Missouri, Prairie State; bark Ravenna, Hungarian, Great West, (No. 2,) Colorado; brig Andes, Liverpool; schr Geo. D. Dousman, Bay State, Mary Morton, Matt Root, Starlight, Traveler Dispatch, H. L. Lansing, Dardanelles, Bermuda, W. H. Hibberd, T. Baker, J. S. Newhouse, Rush, Wyandotte.

Bound Down—Prop. Iron City, Pocahontas; schr Petrel, J. C. Wheeler.

Weather—Cloudy. Wind N. E.

General Notices.

BOY.—I have in charge a Boy near eight years old, from Vermont—whose father is dead, and whose mother is Deaf and Dumb, and resides in Wisconsin—that I want to place with some good farmer in the country, at a distance from Chicago, until he is of age. Address me at No. 100 Washington street, Chicago, Ill. D. HANSOM. oc19t3

TO DETACHED COMPANIES.—I will pay the sum of $250 to any person who will report a company of fifty men within ten days ready to report into the service for the war. The company to be attached to a regiment nearly full and under marching orders. For particulars apply at 148 Lake street, or address "B." Box 403 Chicago Post Office. oc19t3

FREIGHT CARS FOR SALE.—Ten box Freight Cars, Iron Trucks for 4 feet 8½ inches gauge, just completed and for sale low for cash or good paper. F. W. PRATT, No. 13 Lasalle street, Old Custom House Building. oc19-g316-1w

PARTIES HOLDING SCRIP issued by Cleveland Lodge No. 211, A. F. and A. M., are hereby notified to present the same to W. A. EGAN, Office No. 4 Aikin's Building, for payment. No interest accruing after this date will be paid. IRA GODDARD, Secretary. Chicago, Oct. 19th 1861. oc19x3t

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—For sale on very low terms, three lots facing east, opposite the centre of Union Park, each about 70 feet in width by 125 in depth to an alley. Perhaps the choicest residence lots in the city. Inquire of WRIGHT & TYRELL, Metropolitan Hall. oc19 g314-3w

INDEPENDENT REGIMENT of MOUNTED RANGERS, Col. C. R. Jennison, connected with the KANSAS BRIGADE, armed with Sharpe's Rifles, Navy Revolvers and Sabres. Companies of fifty men or more will be mustered in and filled up from the general recruits of the Brigade. The horses, arms and equipments are at the Brigade Quarters, Fort Leavenworth. Subsistence and transportation will be furnished by application in person or by letter to Capt. J. B. CARTER, 1st Regt. Kansas Cavalry, Recruiting Service. Post Office Box 1823. Office 229 Lake street. [illegible]

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the last Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 11, Court House. The payment herein declared to be due on the first of November next is for the use of water for the half year commencing with that day and ending May 1, 1862.

Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on or adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, and which are not supplied with water, are also notified, that the second Semi Annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board.
F. CARPENTER, President.
Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 14, 1861. oc15-g91 6w

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last Spring. He is 35 years old, short and stout built, has sandy hair and complexion, is partially bald, wears red beard, light eyes, is partially deaf, and seldom speaks to strangers without asking for tobacco. Had on, when he left, dark pants, drab frock coat, and red shirt. Was last seen in Adams county going north. ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt. oc16-1mdaw

NOTICE.—From this date all persons are forbid trusting my wife Amelia P. Moody, on my account, as I shall not be responsible for any debts of her contracting.
Chicago, Oct. 18, '61. JOSEPH K. MOODY. oc19t3

$10 DOLLARS REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any one for the conviction of any person or persons selling candies representing my manufacture. All candies manufactured by me are sold at 89 South Clark street, under Bryan Hall. Purest material in mint candy, molasses candy, and the celebrated Evanston Taffy. oc18t2 Yours truly, J. A. BRACKETT.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. In Drawings of August 15th, 1861, No. 5,465 drew $100,000; No. 18,173 drew $50,000; No. 23,158 drew $25,000; No. 3,562 drew $10,000; No. 17,327 drew $5,000; being the five principal prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, New York, successors of Chase & Co. oc11x1w

NON-EXPLOSIVE KEROSENE OIL.—We call attention to the superior quality of Kerosene Oil that we are selling cheap by the barrel and retail. GOSS & HOAG, City Grocers, No. 29 North Clark street. oc12x1w

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
S. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouse,
Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail,
Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and power; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$ [illegible]	20 horse power	$[illegible]
10 "	[illegible]	25 "	[illegible]
12 "	[illegible]	30 "	[illegible]
15 "	[illegible]	40 "	[illegible]
16 "	[illegible]	50 "	[illegible]

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel
over the usual class of Boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 874. oc7-3-1y

DITHRIDGE'S XX FLINT GLASS
OVAL CARBON OIL
LAMP CHIMNEYS.
Patented September, 1861.
The best that have ever yet been offered to the public. They are the best for the following reasons:
1. Because, being of an oval shape, the glass is everywhere equally distant from the flame, so that the direct heat is stronger and more regular.
2. The oval shape is better adapted to resist the effect of sudden expansion, so that it is impossible to crack them.
3. The glass is made largely of Lead and Pearlash, giving a great degree of strength and elasticity. The chimneys which housekeepers have found to be so brittle as to crack even when not in use are invariably made of Lime Glass instead of the Flint Glass, of which ours are manufactured.
Manufacturers and consumers of Carbon Oil, who have felt the magnitude of the obstacle which has existed in the great expense of chimneys, in the way of the universal use of them, have found a remedy in the Oval XX Flint Glass Chimneys, which has materially reduced the cost of Carbon Oil Light to those who use them and increased the consumption of oil consequent upon the lessened expense for chimneys.
Manufactured by
E. D. DITHRIDGE,
At the
Fort Pitt Glass Works,
PITTSBURG, PA.
For sale by POPE & SLOCUM, Agents for the Manufacturer, 122 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. se27-x2m8awaw

PIG IRON.
100 Tons No. 1 Scotch Pig Iron,
200 " No. 1 American Pig Iron,
50 " No. 2 " " "
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
A. B. MEEKER,
oc14-g362-1w Foot of North Water street.

PASTURE—TAME GRASS.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS
3,000 to 4,000 Acres of Superior Pasture,
[illegible] M. L. SULLIVANT [illegible]

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.
M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.
[illegible]

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
500 Bales
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting, 11½c.
50 " Lawrence Sheeting, 11½c.
50 " Appleton do. 11½c.
50 " Indian Head do. 11½c.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.50 do.
15,000 Cohoes Bags, $26.00 do.
15,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $22.50 do.
50 Cases Merrimac Prints, 9½c.
25 " American Print Works, 8½c.
25 " Richmond Works, 9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laine, 17 to 18 cts.

HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS.
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
[se7-g255-3m&top]

LAMPS! LAMPS!!—NEW AND RICH STYLES.
DITHRIDGE'S
PATENT OVAL XX CHIMNEYS,
AT
POPE & SLOCUM,
oc4-g78-4m 122 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Engagement of the popular artist and SHAKESPEARIAN COMEDIAN,
Mr. HACKETT,
Who will appear as SIR PERTINAX MACSYCOPHANT, in the Comedy of
THE MAN OF THE WORLD.
Sir Pertinax Macsychophant....Mr. Hackett.
Lady Rodolpha....Miss Hosmer.
Grand Dance....Miss Jennie Hight.
To conclude with the farce of
THE OBSTINATE FAMILY.
Henry Herford....Mr. Myers.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.
The last performances in Chicago of Mr. HACKETT are arranged for this week as follows:
Monday—SIR PERTINAX MACSYCOPHANT (a member of Parliament and an over-reaching politician) in Macklin's famous Comedy in 5 acts, called THE MAN OF THE WORLD; or, a Hint to Fathers and Politicians. "This Comedy, written when bribery and corruption at elections and in the British Parliament were continually and notoriously practiced, produced by its ridicule and exposure, a tremendous political excitement."
A recent critic has remarked: "It is surprising to reflect that though this Comedy was written so long ago, so many of its incidents are applicable to the same sort of people to the present day; proving how little the HEARTS of mankind change with their habits and manners."
Tuesday—As SOLOMON SWOOP, written and originally acted by Mr. Hackett, in Comedy in three acts, called THE YANKEE IN ENGLAND, and also perform MONSIEUR MALLET, IN THE POST OFFICE MISTAKE.
Wednesday—In his original Dutch character of RIP VAN WINKLE, and also in his popular IRISH part in his LAST LEGS.
Thursday—By particular request and most positively last time as the GREAT FALSTAFF OF KING HENRY IVth, Shakespeare's most notable comic creation.
Friday—Will be revived COL. NIMROD WILDFIRE, the Kentuckian of 1835, with other entertainments.
Saturday—Mr. Hackett declining to be a candidate for a public benefit, will make his last appearance as the FALSTAFF PRETENDING LOVE, in the Comedy of MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

THE LIGHT GUARD BAND.—The Chicago Light Guard Band would respectfully inform the public that they have opened an Office at
93 RANDOLPH STREET, Cor. Dearborn,
And are prepared to furnish Music for
BALLS, PARTIES AND PARADES,
On reasonable terms.
Office hours from 10 until 12 A. M., and from 2 until 5 P. M. Any orders left at their former office will be promptly attended to. oc15x1w

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. Post Office Box 1057. au28-g87-4m

Candidates.

FOR COUNTY CLERK—
Laurin P. Hilliard.
oc19x1w

FRANKLIN H. CUTTING, OF the Sixth Ward, is a candidate for the office of County Treasurer. oc18g901-1w

GEORGE W. THOMPSON, ESQ., solicits the office of County Judge at the ensuing election. oc18g901-1w

SAMUEL A. IRVIN is a Candidate for Judge of the County Court. oc11x1w

JAMES H. REES is a Candidate for the office of County Clerk. oc5-g873-td

LEWIS H. DAVIS is a Candidate for County Clerk subject to the decision of the Convention.

FOR CLERK OF SUPERIOR COURT.—JOHN B. BENEDICT is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court. oc15x1w

A. E. BISHOP offers himself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY CLERK at the ensuing November election. oc4-g7-5-3w

PHILIP A. HOYNE, at the request of a large number of his fellow-citizens, will be a candidate for CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT. oc15x3t

COUNTY JUDGE.—DANIEL O. ROBINSON is a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election. oc14x1w

ANNOUNCEMENT.—Andrew Akin offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election. oc4-g777-3m

A. JUDSON HIGGINS is a candidate for County Clerk at the ensuing November election. Justice, Liberty and Economy. oc8-g773-tm

FOR JUDGE OF THE COUNTY COURT.—The undersigned, at the request of many friends, will be a candidate for the above office, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. oc14x1w MURRAY F. TULEY.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—William T. Barron offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Judge at the ensuing November election, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of his fellow citizens. [illegible]

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last twenty-six years is a candidate for County Judge at the ensuing November Election. His platform is Down with Party—Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union. [illegible]

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.—D. V. BELL.
To Messrs. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Brown, John V. Farwell, John B. Turner, and others.
Gentlemen:—Agreeably to your request, so kindly made, I announce myself a candidate for the office of County Judge, subject to the decision of the Union Convention.
oc15-g3-2d DIGBY V. BELL.

COUNTY CLERK.
Chicago, Oct. 18th, 1861.
T. B. CARTER, Sir:—We, the undersigned request that you announce yourself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk, at the ensuing November election.
Davis, Sawyer & Co., J. H. Dunham, Field, Benedict & Co., William Blair, [illegible], L. D. Olmsted & Co., [illegible], Henry Smith.
And One Hundred and Fifty others.
Chicago, Oct. 18th, 1861.
Messrs. Davis, Sawyer & Co., J. H. Dunham, Field, Benedict & Co., William Blair, L. D. Olmsted & Co. and others.
Gentlemen:—In accordance with your request I hereby announce myself as a Candidate for the office of County Clerk, at the ensuing November election.
T. B. CARTER.

THE ADVERTISER IS PREPARED to clean Vaults, [illegible]

Wants.

WANTED—Two first-class [illegible] other as Trimmer. [illegible] competent. Address "A. C." Post Office [illegible] 1419.

WANTED—An experienced Nurse [illegible] age, to take charge of a child [illegible] quire at 234 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—One or two gents [illegible] pants for a desirable room, at [illegible] street, corner of Michigan avenue.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—At 29 North Franklin street, [illegible] Makers or Carpenters, to whom [illegible] will be given if they suit.

WANTED—A Partner with $[illegible] to join the advertiser in a new and [illegible] business. Must be willing to travel. [illegible] call to day on "J. W. L." at the [illegible] Galena Depot.

WANTED—To exchange [illegible] GROCERIES a Fire Proof Safe, [illegible] and in perfect order, weighing about [illegible] dress P. O. Box 3369.

WANTED—In a Private Family [illegible] occupants for a front parlor [illegible] suitable for a gentleman and his wife [illegible] bedroom for one or two gentlemen. [illegible] all the modern improvements [illegible] desirable localities in the city [illegible] of the Post Office. For particulars address [illegible] Post Office Box 3126.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT.—[illegible] Baker would like [illegible] Hotel or Variety Bake-shop [illegible] experience in both, and [illegible] bility. Any employer in want [illegible] ARD EDWARDS, Baker, Chicago.

WANTED.—One pair of Horses [illegible] of 1000 or 1100 pounds weight [illegible] old; also, a Harness and one [illegible] change for lumber. Will deliver [illegible] Racine or Waukegan. Address [illegible] South Haven, Michigan.

WANTED—A situation by a young man as Book-keeper [illegible] keeper or Salesman in some [illegible] understands both the German and [illegible] also, double entry book-keeping [illegible] man. Address Box 3795, Chicago.

WANTED—By a [illegible] young man, a situation as Book-keeper [illegible] business, or Salesman in the Grocery [illegible] Trade. Address "Book-Keeper," Post Office Box No. 885.

CANVASSERS WANTED.—Smart men can earn Thirty Dollars [illegible] ply to VIRTUE & CO. 117 South [illegible] cago. WALTER P. COTTLE, North [illegible] Post Office Box 3479.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. Good Wages and Steady Employment. TURNER & [illegible] oc4-g98-1m No 28 Randolph street.

To Rent.

TO RENT—To a gentleman, [illegible] unfurnished room, in the third story of a first class brick house situated on the North Side, [illegible] two minutes walk from Rush street Bridge, [illegible] block west of Rush street. [illegible] a very small and quiet family. Address, [illegible] ences, Post Office Box 1061.

TO RENT—With Board, a pleasant Front Parlor and Bedroom, [illegible] press, furnished if desired, at 31 [illegible] References required.

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel will be rented on reasonable terms to a good [illegible] For further information inquire of [illegible] Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern [illegible] Passenger Depot.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, [illegible] floors, just below Rush street Bridge, [illegible] Warehouse adjoining, [illegible] river front. Also, two first-class Brick [illegible] Dwelling, near corner of Pine and [illegible] Inquire of W. B. SAMPSON, [illegible] 12 Court House.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling [illegible] located in the West Division, [illegible] Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. [illegible] garden purposes. Apply to J. F. [illegible] street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent [illegible] Lots on West Side for lease [illegible] Store on Dearborn street for rent, [illegible] Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 6 [illegible] Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT—A large three story [illegible] and basement House, No. 416 [illegible] Good Yard and Barn on the premises [illegible] till the first of May for [illegible] able house and location, [illegible] and without cost can be [illegible] to a good tenant. Inquire [illegible] particulars, corner of Clark [illegible] stairs.) Possession given immediately.

TO RENT—PIANOS AND MELODEONS. To Rent—new and second hand. [illegible] at 113 Lake street, [illegible]

BANKING ROOMS TO RENT.—The corner Store in Portland Block, [illegible] vacated by the Mechanical Bakery Company [illegible] with the adjoining Store, formerly [illegible] New York Marble Company, [illegible] favorable terms. [illegible] for banking uses, contain the [illegible] constructed vaults in the city, [illegible] temporary partition now dividing [illegible] terms apply to J. M. PARKER, Room No. [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE, a superior toned Iron Frame, Rosewood [illegible] Piano Forte. Apply at [illegible] street, (up-stairs.)

FOR SALE—Upon reasonable terms, a Saloon with two new Billiard Tables and a good assortment of Liquors [illegible] and Railroad station in Michigan, [illegible] grain markets in the [illegible] The present owner [illegible] attend to his other [illegible] dress "J. F." Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College [illegible] of K. B. WELLS, [illegible] & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street.

FOR SALE—House and Lot [illegible] Wabash avenue. The house [illegible] has gas and water. [illegible] lot, and is the [illegible] Division. Address L. [illegible]

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS.—[illegible] houses on Indiana, [illegible] a very good house [illegible] plaines; [illegible] 70x125 ft on [illegible] (three lots of that size) [illegible] house on Jefferson near [illegible] on West Washington street [illegible] 20 ft on Chicago [illegible] with a fine three-story house [illegible] No. 6 Larmon Block, corner Clark and [illegible]

STEAM FLOURING MILL FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—The Steam Flouring Mill situated on Canal street, between Lake and [illegible] streets, known as the "Dearborn Mills" [illegible] three run of stone. Apply [illegible] 4098, Chicago Post Office.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board can now be had [illegible] West Washington street, corner of [illegible] few day boarders can be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Suits of [illegible] single rooms can be obtained [illegible] State street. Also, a few day boarders [illegible] modated.

BOARDING.—A gentleman [illegible] his wife and two single gentlemen [illegible] commodated with pleasant Rooms and [illegible] Adams street.

BOARDING.—Two front [illegible] to let with board to a gentleman [illegible] single gentlemen, on reasonable terms, [illegible] Wabash avenue, corner of Randolph street.

BOARDING.—A gentleman [illegible] wife, and four single gentlemen [illegible] ant rooms, furnished or unfurnished [illegible] 118 South Lasalle street—[illegible]

BOARDING.—A gentleman [illegible] his wife, or two gentlemen [illegible] a large and pleasant room [illegible] find such by applying at [illegible] Washington, opposite the Court House.

BOARDING.—Desirable rooms [illegible] with board may now be had at [illegible] street, third door east of State street.

BOARDING. A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. [illegible] a few day boarders. [illegible]

SOMETHING NEW.—THE FOUNTAIN HAIR BRUSH. This Brush possesses [illegible] merits over the ordinary [illegible] hair without soiling the [illegible] of fluid used, and is a great [illegible] Preparations. Call and [illegible] GALE BROTHERS, Importers and dealers in Fancy [illegible] 33 RANDOLPH STREET.

MATTESON HOUSE, CHICAGO.—On and after this date the Board will be reduced to $1.50 Per Day. [illegible] Chicago, Sept. 18th, 1861.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—A few OFFICERS' SASHES, [illegible] STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS [illegible] extra good and cheap, just received [illegible] manufactured at BOWEN'S [illegible] street, over U. S. Express Office.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!! Revolvers of all kinds. [illegible] Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives [illegible] Material. Sole agent for [illegible]

SHIP BUILDING AND REPAIRING.—The undersigned [illegible] having permanently located [illegible] for vessel building and repairing [illegible] Office and Yard foot of [illegible]

TUG E. C. BLISH.—[illegible] having claims against the Tug [illegible] quested to forward the same [illegible] SON, Detroit, Mich. P. O. [illegible]

CANDLES.—Grocers [illegible] in want of BARRETT'S STEARIC [illegible] will find them [illegible] Purchasing Agent, [illegible]

SORGHUM SYRUP [illegible] 1500 No. 1 [illegible]

JUSTICE'S BLANKS [illegible] TRIBUNE [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Daily, delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Daily, delivered in city, per week	.15
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year	7.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six months	3.50
Tri-weekly, per year	4.50
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
" 3 copies	4.00
" 5 copies	6.00
" 10 copies	10.00
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Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1861.

McCormick's Patent.

It will be seen by our Washington dispatches that the Commissioner of Patents has decided not to give McCormick, of this city, a renewal of his monopoly in the manufacture of Reapers. The patent has already yielded him a handsome fortune, quite enough, indeed, for a man who sneers at free labor and fawns upon the very institution that is now at war with the Government. The Patent bureau deserves a long credit mark, and may be forgiven for some of its past delinquencies.

FIGHT NEAR LEESBURG.

We have partial and disconnected reports of a fight in progress, yesterday, near Leesburg, Va., between the advance of Gen. Stone's column and the enemy. It would seem to have been Gen. Stone's purpose to throw his force, or the most of it, across the river at Edwards's Ferry, and dislodge the enemy at Leesburg in order that the Confederate troops north of that place, and in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, might the more surely be cut off. His column consisted of ten thousand men. Of these a detachment of the 15th Massachusetts, under Col. Devens, was sent forward, supported by the 20th Massachusetts, Col. Wm. Raymond Lee. Our troops had a good foothold on the Virginia side, with an island in the middle of the river strongly fortified to back them. The force of the enemy is said to have been 40,000, under command of one Gen. Evans. We infer that the fight gradually involved more and more men, of Gen. Stone's command, until at last it was said he would take the field in person to lead his troops. No conclusion of the battle had been reached at last accounts, and indeed the whole reports are as brief and unsatisfactory as the most punctilious censor of the dispatches could desire them to be.

It is said "Col. Baker fell at the head of his regiment." There is no other Colonel of this name that we think of, and the friends of Senator Baker of Oregon, will feel a deep concern for his safety until further accounts. We did not know, however, that the California regiment (so called) formed a part of Gen. Stone's division.

Leesburg is about thirty miles above Washington. Gen. Banks's headquarters are near Rockville, Md., half way to Stone's command. The advance of Gen. McCall's Pennsylvania Reserves to Drainsville, some fifteen miles up the Leesburg road, in Virginia, brought him within striking distance, but we are informed by the dispatch that he has fallen back to Lewinsville.

THE NEW ORLEANS AFFAIR.

The circumstantial account telegraphed from New Orleans to the Richmond papers, of the naval engagement below New Orleans, changes somewhat the aspect given to the affair by first reports, and until our side of the story is received, we must take what we have with great allowance. It would appear that Commodore Hollins's rebel fleet consisted of seven small steamers, including the marine battering ram, all mounting twenty guns; and that our vessels, too large and unwieldy for such close quarters, were thrown into some distress. By one account, it was the Preble that was pierced and sunk by the battering ram, and by another, it was the Vincennes. Both are sloops of war of the same class, the one mounting sixteen and the other twenty guns. It is claimed, moreover, which may be probable, that the rebels burned the timber that had been collected for a battery at the Passes, and they may have succeeded for a time in breaking up our plans at that point. But it is highly improbable that the bluster of Hollins has any other foundation than that our vessels, laboring under some distress, were "peppered" from a safe distance, and that the braggart hastened back to New Orleans with his fleet to receive the honors of a conqueror.

A gentleman who left New Orleans two weeks ago, says that there was the most active preparations at that time to defend the city against attack. Cannon had been mounted on the levee, and on all buildings strong enough for the purpose, commanding the river. Two armed steamers had also been put on Lake Ponchartrain. We believe the report from our squadron, which we shall receive now in a few days, will tell quite a different story from that which comes through rebel sources.

GRAIN STORAGE.

The warehousemen of this city yesterday announced that from date to the 15th day of November next, all grain received at their houses will be subject to the following rates of storage;—2c per bushel for the first twenty days, and ½c per bushel for every ten days (or fraction thereof) till the 15th day of November; and 4c additional from that date to the 15th of April.

This is an increase in the rates of winter storage of 1 to 2c per bushel—according to the date on which the grain is received. Between high rates of freights and increased rates of storage—the small fraction which the farmer has been receiving for his produce is fast disappearing.

It was a general remark yesterday among grain dealers, that a class of men, whose profits have ranged from $1,000 to $2,000 per day each, ought to have been contented with the existing state of affairs. But there is no limits to the bounds of cupidity.

We understand that arrangements are being made for a meeting of the Board of Trade at an early date, for the purpose of considering this and other matters connected with grain storage and inspection.

The Second Minnesota.

The Second Minnesota Regiment, which remained here a day or two last week, proceeded to Pittsburgh, where they were met by an order from the War Department to take steamboats and go down the Ohio to the mouth of the Big Sandy river, and there debark. This stream forms the Eastern boundary line, between Kentucky and Western Virginia. What particular duty is assigned to this fine regiment, or where they are to march, we have not learned. The regiment left Pittsburgh for the mouth of Big Sandy on Saturday, and have doubtless reached there before this time.

Re-arrest of a Maryland State Senator.

Colonel McKaig, State Senator from Allegany county, who was arrested some time since and carried to Ohio, and allowed the liberty of that State on his parole, arrived at Baltimore, last Thursday, in violation of his pledge. He was arrested the same night at his hotel, by order of Gen. Dix.

Senator Baker, of Oregon, Accepts the Colonelcy of a Pennsylvania Regiment.—Senator Baker, of Oregon, has concluded to accept a position as a colonel of a regiment, and will be commissioned by Governor Curtin; he says he wants to fight for his country, and will do it if he has to go as a private.

☞ Professor Lowe's balloon, which escaped from its moorings at Washington the other day, has been found at Seaford, Delaware.

☞ The Louisville Journal truly says, that the discharge of our duty at the present time involves the discharge of cannon and small [illegible]